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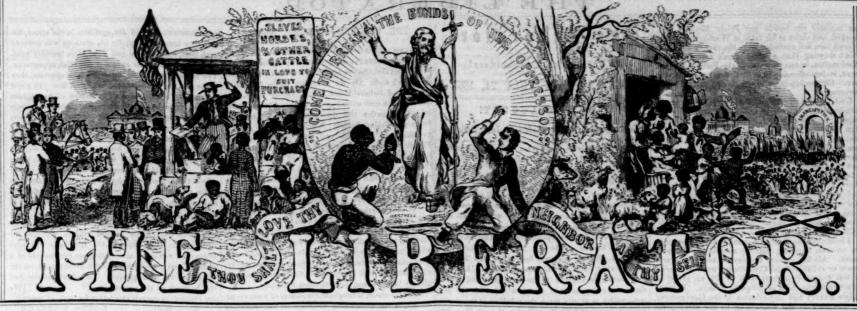
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rizing to the pecuniary concerns of the pap fruits, (rest PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three Anterior cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents instature cents per time, test than a square, 75 cents for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertiseis inserted on reasonable terms.

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WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive tree that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Pressinent of the subject, not only the Pressinent of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, service, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interpretated with the order of the congress of with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power, . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to comy on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACconding to the Laws or was ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

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VOL. XXXIII. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1694.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

We charge it plainly upon the radical journals of his city that they, and chiefly they, have educated be people of New York to the pitch of passion and be extreme of desperate feeling which have gleam-dost so luridly and so terribly upon us in these

We have warned these people again and again of We have warned these people again and again of e danger with which they were madly trifling, have called upon them, if not for the sake of emery and truth and common justice, if not for the is of public order and of peace, for the sake at the of public order and of peace, for the sake at at of their own persons and property, upon which, the last resort, the tempest they were striving very nerve to evoke must assuredly and oversteiningly descend, to join with us in meeting this reat ordeal of the nation as Americans and patriots. The last appealed to them to reflect that a people's ar can only be successfully waged in obedience to be the said of the said of

people's will.
We have set it before them in every possible light is the hour must come when men born to freedom and fit to maintain it would weary of being insulted to their equals for the exercise of the simplest is their equals for the exercise of the simplest ights of freemen of speech and thought. When ed-sized men are called "traitors," and "enemies of heir country," and "Copperheads," because they hink for themselves, and say what they think, their tural weapon against assaults at once so silly and rule is contempt for the assailants. But when hese terms are hurled for months on months against reat masses of the people, all history bids us exhat sooner or later, these masses will rise and the insults out in the heart's blood of the in-

What is that differences the obedient soldier and insensate mob? Let the tenant of the White mose answer. The poor day-laborer, whose fellow years ago shouldered a musket, and who has ht in two years of battles, has as great an inter-n the government as he. Nothing in his charassions, or his interests could or should re justified us in counting less on the strength of right arm, or the sincerity of his attachment to overnment, than on those of his fellow. Yet day a mob spontaneously uprising in the draft-ts, though without organization or leaders, ed New York, and nothing but the rain from the relul heavens, which, during the midnight hours, we men to their homes and quenched the fires lich this mob had lighted, saved it, if indeed we aved, from growing into organized and con-

Will the insensate men at Washington now at gath listen to our voice? Will they now give ear our warnings and adjurations? Will they now dieve that Defiance of Law in the rulers breeds define of Law in the people? Does the doctrine warning from the Capitol, that in war laws are nt, please them put in practice in the streets of Tork? Will they continue to stop their ears is shut their eyes to the voice and will of a loyal that their eyes to the voice and will of a royal ple, which for three long years has told them by ery act and every word that this war must be nothern and the Constitution? but a war for the Union and the Constitution?

Does Mr. Lincoln now perceive what alienation
has put between himself and the men who three thundered out with one voice in Union The Union, it must and shall be pre-These are the very men whom his imbewanton exercise of arbitrary power, his sches of ungranted authority have transformed a mob. At the beginning, hundreds of thousand the soft men went willingly to risk their lives at his the nation's call. Was it impossible for him so are rested upon the nation's heart, so to have the nation's will that if need were set lives the nation's will that if need were set lives the nation's will that if need were set lives as the nation of the nation's heart, so to have d the nation's will, that, if need were, still hundreds of thousands would have gone forth ogly at his bidding? Who believes it? It was impossible. What have he and his infatuated done instead? They have framed a Conion Act, never tolerable to a free people, un-tational beyond any manner of doubt in its ions if not in its very nature, offensive and unwise in the method of its enforcement, disting between rich and poor, unfair, onerous, most oppressive here where the attrition of disit was at its height. Does any man wonder and almost into hopelessness, perverted almost artisanship? Did the President and his cabigine that their lawlessness could conquer, or lly seduce, a free people?

ave one word to say to those who resist and who countenance resistance to the draft, and peal, as having a right to appeal, in that what ce has been done you, we have never failed to d and resistance was a crime. Stop where tre. Let this lawlessness cease. Mobs must be put down. No government can tolerate None should tolerate them. Anarchy is no

from injustice or wrong.

resistance is ill-timed and unlawful. The till exist in the State of New York. the protection of law is measured out to the less citizen. The Governor of the State will no law to be disobeyed, whether by mobs or old rulers. The first man whom the conscription willingly from his home has it in his to test the construction. is selected, and the decision of the courts e statained in the Empire State against any very power which attempts to override them. "York World."

events succeed each other, the policy of the

Selections.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces" was framed to be more efficient for war purposes than were the existing militia laws, less burdensome upon the treasury and the people, and more humane to the poor, who have the aged, and infirm and helpless dependent upon their labor for support. These objects, sanctioned by patriotism, economy, justice, and humanity, have been attained as nearly as the unequal lot of mankind will permit. This law, enthusiastically welcomed by the armies of the Republic, referred to by other nations as the highest evidence of the determined purposes of the waining hopes of the rebellion, will render the strength of the draft provided by the act. The only way in which it can be averted is by promptly arming the willing hands of loyal men in the rebel States, and by immediately yielding a united and enthusias-

North, bears in every section and in every line evidence of the patriotism, justice, and humanity of Congress.

Contrast the provisions of this denounced act with the provisions of the existing militia laws of the United States, and of the militia laws of the United States, the President is authorized to call into the service of the National Government the militia of the several States. By these laws, and by the laws of the States, certain classes of persons are extended to the states, certain classes of persons are extended to the service of the States. By these laws, and by the laws of the States, certain classes of persons are extended to the service of the States. By these laws, and by the laws of the States, certain classes of persons are extended to the service of the service of the States. laws of the States, certain classes of persons are excepted and exempted from military duty—from being drafted into the service of the United States. These exempts are not the poor, who have widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, motherless infant children, or fatherless and motherless young brothers and sisters dependent on their labor for support. No, not these! Neither the national laws nor the laws of any State in the Union exempt the poor, who have the aged, the infirm, the helpless depend-ent upon them. At the call of the Government under these laws, they must leave widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, fatherless and motherless sisters and brothers, and motherless infant children who are dependent on their daily toil for support, and be hastened away to the camp and the battle-field. Who, then, are exempted by the existing militia laws of the United States, and of the several States of the Union? Not the poor, the dependent sons of toil, but the most fortunate and favored of the people—members of Congress, custom-house officers and clerks, postmasters and clerks, (a bost in themselves, whose support comes out of the money of the na-

FOR SUPPORT.

SONS OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT, THE FATHER, OR IF HE BE DEAD, THE be done, under and by virtue of such order, or un-

DENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

Seventh. WHERE THERE ARE A FATHER AND SONS IN THE SAME FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD, AND TWO OF THEM ARE IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES AS NON-COMMISSIONED OFFI-CERS, MUSICIANS, OR PRIVATES, THE RESIDUE OF

the aged, infirm, and helpless rely. Is it, as has been charged upon it, making "infamous distinctions between the rich and the poor," to EXEMPT THE ONLY SONS OF POOR WIDOWS, and to compel members of Congress to fight, procure substitutes, or pay for substitutes? to EXEMPT THE ONLY SONS OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENTS DEPENDENT ON THEM FOR BREAD, and compel the whole army of custom-house officers, postmasters, and Government clerks for substitutes? to exempt the one.

Age of Infirm parents dependent on them fore bread, and compel the whole army of custom-house officers, postmasters, and Government clerks to fight, procure, or pay for substitutes? to exempt the only brothers of fatherless and mother than the only brothers of fatherless and mother than the only brother than the order of the entertainment "our Southern brethren" most magnanimodally propose for us, and it is promising to do a great deal with only "fifty thousand veterans;" and we might think the promise was made without due consideration of the undertaking, if the same editor did not enlighten us upon the modus operandi. But consideration of the undertaking, if the same editor did not enlighten us upon the modus operandi. But he shows that, if his information has been correct, the peace, clergymen, and college professors to fight, procure substitutes, or pay for substitutes? Shame on the men who misrepresent the beneficent provisions of an act passed to uphold the cause of our imperilled country!

The 13th section of the act in question provides that any person drafted and notified to appear at the rendezvous may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, (unish an accentable substitute to the same editor did not enlighten us upon the modus operandi. But he shows that, if his information has been correct, the undertaking is not so chimerical as it appears at first glance.

In the next paragraph to that above quoted, the Rebel editor continues:—

"We believe firmly, that myriads at the North are prepared to take refuge in our ranks from the storm of despotism that is darkening around them."

that any person drafted and notified to appear at the refuge in our ronks from the storm of despoting and its organs begins to be desidated on the control of the control of the storm of t

The "Act for enrolling and calling out the na- interests of those who most need protection into a

gress passed an act at the last session, authorizing the President to suspend the writ. The Constitution provides that the writ may be suspended: when in case of rebellion or insurrection the public safety may require it." The power to decide when safety does require it rests, say the Democrats, in Congress, and not in the President Very well: Congress and not in the President. Very well: Congress has decided that now is a proper time for that suspension, it being a time of "rebellion or invasion," and has delegated the President to suspend it, as the executive of Congress, when he sees fit. The acts of the Executive are therefore the acts of Congress. The "Act relating to habeas corpus and regula-ting Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases," was approved March 3d, 1863. The first section of the act is in the following words:

clerks, postmasters and clerks, (a host in themselves, whose support comes out of the money of the nation,) professors and students in colleges, and ministers of the gospel, judicial officers and other officials, Quakers, Shakers, and persons who may profess conscientious scruples against bearing arms, members of engine companies, hook and ladder companies, or persons otherwise connected with the fire department. The Conscription Act, on the other hand, exempts, in addition to such as are physically or mentally unfit for military duty—First, the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the United States Courts, the beads only of the executive departments of the National Government, and the Governors of the several States.

Second. The Only son Liable to Military Duty of A widow Dependent on his labor for suppose.**

Section four of the same act provides that "any order of the President or under his authority, made the viting the present rebellion, the President of the United States, the pudges of the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officers shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to rejurn the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the Judge or Court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and and said rebellion continue."

Section four of the same act provides that "any order of the President or under his authority, made of the president of the president or under his authority, made the view of the president or under his authority, made the view of the president or under his authority, made the view of the president or under his authority, made the view of the president or under his authority, made the view of the president or under his authority, made the view of the president or under his authority, made the

Section four of the same act provides that "any order of the President or under his authority, made Third. The only son of aged or infirm at any time during the existence of this rebellion, parents, or parents dependent on his labor shall be a defence in all courts to any action in prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be com-Fourth. Where there are two or more menced, for any search, seizure, arrest or imprison DRAFT, THE FATHER, OR IF HE BE DEAD, THE MOTHER, MAY ELECT WHICH SON SHALL BE EXEMPT.

Fifth. THE ONLY BROTHER OF CHILDREN NOT TWELVE YEARS OLD, HAVING NEITHER FATHER GONE MOTHER, AND DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

Sixth. THE FATHER OF MOTHERLESS CHILDREN
UNDER TWELVE YEARS OF AGE, WHO ARE DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

Constitution, if they deny this right.—Cleveland Leader.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

We think it must be gratifying to the Northern CERS, MUSICIANS, OR PRIVATES, THE RESIDUE OF Sympathizers with the rebels and traitors to have a glimpse, occasionally, of the pleasant entertainment two, shall be exempt. TWO, SHALL BE EXEMPT.

Eighth. Young men between the ages of eighten and twenty are exempt, for the reason that experience proves that soldiers under twenty years of age cannot sustain the burdens of camp life as well as men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five.

These exemptions of the Conscription Act (so called) are in favor of those upon whose daily toil the aged, infirm, and helpless rely. Is it, as has been charged upon it, making "infamous distinctions who never fled from the face of an enemy, and can who never fled from the face of an enemy, and can

stand up before a partisan audience at Concord, N. H., on the 4th of July, and make the assertion:

" Do we not all know that the cause of our calamities the vicious intermeddling of too many of the citizens of Northern States with the constitutional rights of the is the vicious intermediating of too many of the cattern of the Northern States with the constitutional rights of the Southern States, cooperating with the discontents of the people of these States? Do we not know that the disregard of the Constitution, and of the security it affords to the rights of States and of individuals, has been the cause of the calamity which our country is called to growing up in our migranger insulting to he

THE PEACE PARTY.

THE PEACE PARTY at the North is distinguished from almost every other party that ever existed, by the impossibility of giving the least plausibility to its pretexts. Its read disposition, principles and purposes are clearly seen through the thin variash of Constitutionalism most blunderingly spread over them. Its notion of honorable compromise is the surrender of the Government into the hands of the rebels; its idea of "moral force" contemplates a possible armed combat at the ballot-boxes of the North; its professions of peace cover a design to call the slaveholders back into power, and thus confide to their keeping the immense military and naval resources created to put down their rebellion. Every statement it makes regarding the disposition of the Southern robels is contemptuously discredited by the insurgents in whose interest it parades its ridiculous falsehoods, and whom it passionately aims to serve. While in the North it labors under the imputation of treason, it is, in the South, most heartily scornel for its sycophancy. Indeed, it finds itself incapable of earning the respect and confidence even of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service the protection of the service of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service patients. All the grave the conception of the service of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service patients and the confidence even of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service patients and the confidence even of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service patients and the confidence even of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service the patients of the confidence even of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service patients. The confidence even of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to service patients. The confidence even of those armed ememies of the country for whom it is ready to servi

This authority conferred upon the Secretary to 6s any sum less han \$300 was purposely given to check speculations, to keep down the price of substitutes, and it must inevitably do so.

Partisan malignity, in its blindness and madnes, would perver a measure framed to protect the very interests of those who most need protection into a distinction in favor of the rich and against the could perver a measure framed to protect the very interests of those who most need protection into a distinction in favor of the rich and against the could perver a measure framed to protect the very interests of those who most need protection into a distinction in favor of the rich and against the could be read to the country of the protection into a distinction in favor of the rich and against the country of the protection into a distinction in favor of the rich and against the country of the protection of the protection into a distinction in favor of the rich and against the country of the provisions can only first the heart and nervet the arms of traitors, thus they are studied to the respect to the contract of the provisions can only first the heart and nervet the arms of traitors, thus they are studied to the respect to the contract of the provision of the provisions can only first the heart and nerve the arms of traitors, thus they are a taught this, and the precious blood of its therefore defenders; and by reviving the waning hopes of the rebellion, will remove the commentation of the first provided by the act. The only way the reviving the waning hopes of the rebellion against the other provisions that the commentation of the first provided by the act. The only was the revising the hopes, and effectually baffing the efforts of the rebels.

SUBPENDING THE HABEAS CORPUS.

We hear a great deal from the opposition press about the use of "despotic power" by the President or military objects in supersistic support to the Government, thus speedily and the third of the provided by the act. The only way the provided by the act. The on

apon the land by Franklin Pierce, we may easily trace the origin of all our national woes. Not content with the perpetration of the original wrong in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—as the Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, Mr. Pierce made war upon the free people of Kansas, and attempted by armed force to reduce them to subjection to the edicts of an infamous "black code" that visited the penalties of five years' imprisonment upon any man that dared to express an opinion against slavery in Kansas, and death for helping a fugitive to escape from his declared master. In every possible way, Mr. Pierce used the power of his administration to sanction and uphold frauds spon the ballot-box, and to "grush out" the opinions of the majority who had deliberately determined, according to the law itself, that Kansas should be free, just as the repealed Missouri Compromise had pledged the honor of the nation.

This was really the beginning of the rebellion. But in the contest, the people finally triumphed, and Kansas was made a free State. Yet, blood had been spilled in a sectional war inaugurated by Franklin Pierce. Emmittes have been excited that could not be pacified. Vanquished in their efforts to subdus a free people, supported, too, by the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the national authorities, Southern statesmen then determined to avail thenselves of the first opportunity promising success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy it. They used old Mr. Buchanan as an agent to strengthen them for the work. They secured under his administration possession of most of the war material of the Government. It was an incessant plotting of the Government in

his administration possession of most of the war material of the Government. It was an incessant plotting of treason during the four years of his administration. They managed to divide the Democratic party, and thus secure the triumph of the Republican party, that a pretext might be furnished for the rebellion. And before the close of Mr. Buchanan's term, they commenced the war, and not a thing was done by Buchanan's to repel or defeat them. And so the terrible civil war was inaugurated.

But, notwithstanding these palpable truths of history, the guilty Franklin Pierce had the audacity to stand up before a partisan audience at Concord,

NEGROPHOBIA

Professor Tayler Lewis, of Union College, in admirable article with the above title, uses the fol

We venture to say that, odious and deformed as the servile institution of slavery is, there is now growing up in our midst something far more vile, far more insulting to humanity, far more offensive to God, the Creator and Redeemer of humanity. .2. . We have an allusion to that vile negrophobia, negro contempt, or, in other words, that contempt for a portion of our humanity, which is now becoming so rife among us. We say it is a worse thing than slavery, for it breathes a more infernal spirit, while it has none of its palliations, none of its pleas, none Here this man directly charges the guilt of the rebellion upon the people of the North, when his own record as Chief Magistrate proves that, at the dictation of Southern nullifiers, he put in operation the agencies of the war with his own guilty, bloodstained hands. A bold, outspoken rebel is certainly more honorable than a sneaking, libellous traitor.

This same Pierce declared in his speech, that we could never succeed "by arms" in maintaining the could never succeed "by arms" in maintaining the could never succeed "by arms" in maintaining the Union, and conquering an honorable peace. At the very time he was speaking, victory was rewarding the valor of our troops upon the bloody field of Gettysburg, and Pemberton was surrendering the rebel stronghold of Vicksburg with its immense armament and 20,000 prisoners to the heroic Grant and his triumphant army. and 20,000 prisoners to the heroic Grant and his triumphant army.

Pierce went out of office as did Buchanan, despised by his own party, and reprobated by an outraged people. The Democratic National Convention snuffed him out without as much as giving him the poor benefit of a formal compliment. No wonder he is now the maligner of a loyal people, and a sympathiser with treason — Troy Daily Times.

THE PEACE PARTY.

"work for ten cents a day," how inexpressibly vile its! "This country was made for white people," says the heartless demagogue, appealing to the lowest feeling that ever held sway in the human breast, — "this country was made for white people, and he, if he is allowed to live and toil among us, will lower the rate of wages." Who that has a soul can help feeling that it is immeasurably meaner, immeasurably guiltier than the Southern servitude? Grossly as that debases man, it does not debase him to so low a pitch as this.

How unutterably offensive must this be to the

How unutterably offensive must this be to the

A SHORT CATECHISM.

When Major Pitcairn, of the British marines, leaped on the redoubt of Bunker Hill, shouting, "The day is ours," and striking terror into the colonial troops, who sealed those lips, and laid the invader in the dust? Peter Salem, a Negro.

When the struggling colonies were contending for American freedom at Bunker Hill, who stood side by side with our fathers? The Negro.

For whom did the principal officers in that fight petition the General Court for some special token of approbation, describing him as "a brave and gallant soldier"? Salem Poor, a Negro.

Whom did Samuel Lawrence, of Groton, one of our noble patriot ancestors, lead to the fight of Bunker Hill? A company of Negroes.

What makes his grandson so zealous a friend of the Negro? Because he is true to the sacred memories of his ancestor, who was rescued from extreme

ories of his ancestor, who was rescued from extreme peril by the determined bravery of this same compa-

ny of Negroes.

Who, before our degenerate times, in the days of

Who, before our degenerate times, in the days of true patriotism, was admitted to stand in the ranks with the white man? The Negro.

What Southern State, in 1775, passed an order for enrolling slaves as military laborers? South Carolina.

Who first promised freedom to all slaves who would join the British army? A British nobleman, Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia.

Was the proclamation of Lord Dunmore a brutum fulmen? It aroused the whole colony, and led the masters to promise freedom to every slave who could fight, that would stand by his master.

Who seized Major-General Prescott, chief of the

Who seized Major-General Prescott, chief of the royal army of Newport? Prince, a valiant Negro, who knocked the door of the chamber open with his head, and then seized his victim in bed.

head, and then seized his victim in bed.

Which is pronounced the best fought battle of the Revolution? The battle of Rhode Island. But it was saved to us by a Negro regiment that three times repelled the Hessians with a desolating fire.

When was Colonel Greene murdered at Point's Bridge? Not until the enemy had laid his Negro guard all dead at his side.

Why were vigorous efforts made to enlist Negroes in Georgia and South Carolina? Because there was not patriotism enough in the whites to make an

was not patriotism enough in the whites to make an army to resist the enemy.

What did General Jackson say to the free Ne-

What did General Jackson say to the free Negroes of Louisiana in September, 1814? "Through a mistaken policy, you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessings." In December, 1814, in another proclamation, he says: "I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which made you so formidable to an invading foe. But you surpass my hopes. I have found united in you those qualities, that noble entbusiasm, which impels to great deeds."

What does General Saxton think of the Negroes as soldiers, laborers, and men? That they show

as soldiers, laborers, and men? That they show as much aptitude as the white soldier; and properly led, they will do as efficient service in battle."—Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., in Boston Recorder.

LETTER FROM COL. E. E. CROS

Who was Killed in the Battle at Gettysburg-Giving his Experience at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

[We publish the following extract of a private vivid description of a remarkable experience on the e-field, and in it can be seen the lustre of the in spirit now departed. Colonel Cross served ic spirit now departed. his country heartily, hopefully, heroically. He had been hit by the missiles of the enemy, in the vari-ous skirmishes and battles in which he had par-ticipated before the battle of Fredericksburg, no less than eleven times, receiving three serious would Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE.) HANCOCK'S DIVISION, June 4, 1863.

• • Fredericksburg came near being my last battle. As we were advancing to those fatal heights in line of battle, I was near my colors. A twelve-pounder shell, from the Washington battery, burst right in front of me. One fragment struck me right below the heart, making a bad wound. Another blew off my hat; another (small bit) enter-ed my mouth, and broke out three of my best jaw teeth, while the gravel, bits of frozen earth and miteeth, while the gravel, bits of frozen earth and minute fragments of shell covered my face with bruises. I fell insensible, and lay so for some time, when another fragment of shell, striking me on the left leg, below the knee, brought me to my senses. My morth was full of blood, fragments of teeth and gravel, my breast-bone almost broken in, and I lay in mud two inches deep. My brave boys had gone along. I always told them never to stop for me. Dead and wounded lay thick around. One captain of French's division was gasping in death within a foot of my head, his bowels all torn out. The air was full of hissing bullets and bursting shells. Getting on my hands and knees, I looked for my flag. Thank God, there it fluttered right amid the smoke and fire of the front line! I could hear the cheers of my brave men. cheers of my brave men.

cheers of my brave men.

Twice the colors dropped, but were up in an instant. I tried to crawl along, but a shell came and struck the steel scabbard of my sabre, splitting it open, and knocking me down flat. Dizzy and faint, I had sense enough to lay myself out decently, "feet to the foe." Two lines passed over me, but soon they swaved back trampling on the dead and dying.

committee of colored comblematic banner, bea propriate insignia, the cit, Mr. Commander, and the cagle of the 55th with cagle of the 50th with company of the women of Ohio. of the women of Only,
this splendid regulation
in spite of traitors, second
and insurrectionists eveinseparable.
This ceremony, Mr. to the fraternal bond un lubly the affections and and I am glad to recogi ment men who, for a p ment men who, for a p have breathed the pure West. And now, Mr. officially, as the Gover formity with a ceremon self toward other regi-predecessors in the flei Commonwealth of Mas to-day, save that which en drops of our brothe Bear it, Mr. Comman wherever honor and du tion flag of the United it my official capacity.

my official capacity. Oditional emblems, press Ohio, is also the flag o would not become the setts to forbear, even al setts to forbear, even al yoar possession, to por regulation and our cust try. You receive it no Massachusetts, which he, and which can nev to the principles, the tra and the destiny of our a I have to congratule soldiers of the 55th, the gaged in any experime the rank and file of you

the rank and file of you upon whose countenant than these have embroon blood. I have the ideclare that no longer cans of African descent the march, in the siege regiment has already of African descent, who and the cannon ball wometimes victorious fered in their duty to the commanders, nor have ing the impulses of colerts. I commend these noble examples; will soon be committee. will soon be committed you hence, I have the you hence, I have the you will soon be receive Carolina by a Massach brigade, whose history has been a history of pheroic, manly and hot devoted now to the earlies the service of the Unit the State of North Caund the harvices. and the happiness to General of the departs of your organization, who have been selected who have been selected not ignorant, as few in personal history and co beginning of the war, chivalrous conduct of your command—has a forces of his own depar Under circumstance Under circumstances and in the figures, and patriotic hearts, a every hand of triumply banks of the Potomac Mississippi, I commenders and the men of a teers.

RESPONSE OF Gov. Andrew: With tive man of the colore had been designated by o present these flags, his regiment, is not well him, sir, that we mblems of a country ree, and of States brighter in the present receive them and the Commonwealth of Ma ish them with a soldier the help of God we sha devotion.

The gentleman from M. Langston, a colored the presentation speed view, making a very control of the color of DEPARTURE O

The second of the M numbered the 55th o Readville on Tuesday embark for Newbern, cruited under the direct Lieutenant Colonel of posed of a young by Lieutenant Colonel of posed of a young, hea The time at Readvil the men have improknowledge of military. The regiment broke o'clock, and came dire at the depot by host hearty greeting.

The regiment, escon at once took up the literaty of the regiment of the Resuming the man ment passed through Commercial streets.

The crowd in Sta heartily.

The crowd in Sta hearily.

The regiment mare all band, relieved at in through the city.

As the colored regiment how their Colonel, were the dred and fifty men of their Colonel, were an approach to the American and their Colonel, and and their Colonel, were the

forty-nine of my regiment, one hundred and eighty were killed and wounded. Captain Perry and Captain Murray were shot with the colors in their hands. Major Shubrant and Captain Moore fell within thirty or forty yards of that stone wall at the foot of the hill. But I have no heart to go over the details. The scenes of that battle added ten years to my experience.

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I suppose we are now in summer quarters. *

When are the conscripts coming? The enemy are very strong in the front of us. I want to fight this thing out. My life—all I have—is at the the country, but let me tell you it is hard fighting against stupidity, foolishness and treason at home.

I shall always be glad to see any of my Cincinnati riends, come when they may. I have often been recommended for promotion, and by no less than twelve generals. Yet—so it goes.

Yours truly, EDWARD E. CROSS, Col. Commanding 1st Brigade.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

Delivered at a Mass Meeting held at National Hall, Philadelphia, July 6, 1863, for the promotion of

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS-I shall MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I shall not attempt to follow Judge Kelley and Miss Dickinson in their eloquent and thrilling appeals to colored men to enlist in the service of the United States. They have left nothing to be desired on that point. I propose to look at the subject in a plain and practical common-sense light. There are obviously two views to be taken of such enlistments obviously two views to be taken of such emistnens,
—a broad view and a narrow view. I am willing
to take both and consider both. The narrow view
of this subject is that which respects the matter of
dollars and cents. There are those among us who
say they are in favor of taking a hand in this tremendous war, but they add they wish to do so on
terms of equality with white men. They say if they
enter the service, endure all the hardships, perils
and sufficiency if they make here their breasts, and suffering-if they make bare their breasts, and and suffering—if they make bare their breasts, and with strong arms and courageous hearts confront rebel cannons, and wring victory from the jaws of death, they should have the same pay, the same ra-tions, the same bounty, and the same favorable con-ditions every way afforded to other men.

I shall not oppose this view. There is something deep down in the soul of every man present which assents to the justice of the claim thus made, and honors the members and sold and claim. assents to the pushed of the chair thus make, and honors the manhood and self-respect which insist upon it. [Applause.] I say at once, in peace and war, I am content with nothing for the black man short of equal and exact justice. The only question I have, and the point at which I differ from those who refuse to enlist, is whether the colored man is more likely to obtain justice and equality while re-fusing to assist in putting down this tremendous re-bellion than he would be if he should promptly, generously and earnestly give his hand and heart to the peril. Nothing can be more plain, nothing more certain than that the speedlest and best possible way open to us to manhood, equal rights and tion, is that we enter this service. For a part, I hold that if the Government of the States offered nothing more, as an inducement to colored men to enlist, than bare subsistence and colored men to enlist, than bare subsistence and arms, considering the moral effect of compliance upon ourselves, it would be the wisest and best thing for us to enlist. [Applement 1] for us to enlist. [Applause.] There is something ennobling in the possession of arms, and we of all other people in the world stand in need of their en-

other people in the world stand in need of their enmobling influence.

The case presented in the present war, and the
light in which every colored man is bound to view
it, may be stated thus. There are two governments
struggling now for the possession of and endeavoring to bear rule over the United States—one has its
central in Richprod and it represented by Mr. capital in Richmond, and is represented by Mr. Jefferson Davis, and the other has its capital at Washington, and is represented by "Honest Old Abe." [Cheers and long-continued applause.]—These two governments are to-day face to face, confronting each other with vast armies, and grappling each other upon many a bloody field, north and south, on the banks of the Mississippi, and under the shadows of the Alleghenies. Now, the question for every colored man is, or ought to be, what atti-tude is assumed by these respective governments and armies towards the rights and liberties of the

colored race in this country? Which is for us, and which against us? [Cries of That's the question.] Now, I think there can be no doubt as to the attitude of the Richmond or confederate government. Wherever else there has been concealment, bere all is frank, open, and diabolically straightforward.— Jefferson Davis and his government make no secret Jefferson Davis and his government make no secret as to the cause of this war, and they do not conceal the purpose of the war. That purpose is nothing more nor less than to make the slavery of the African race universal and perpetual on this continent. It is not only evident from the history and logic of events, but the declared purpose of the atrocious war now being waged against the country. Some, indeed, have denied that slavery has anything to do with the war but the very same men who do this with the war, but the very same men who do this affirm it in the same breath in which they deny it, for they tell you that the abolitionists are the cause of the war, they are the cause of it only because they have sought the abolition of slavery. View it in any way you please, therefore, the rebels are fight-ing for the existence of slavery—they are fighting for the privilege, the horrid privilege, of sundering the dearest ties of human nature-of trafficking in slaves and the souls of men-for the ghastly

elayes and the souls of men—for the ghastly privi-lege of scourging women and selling innocent child-ren. [Cries of That's true.]

I say this is not the concealed object of the war, but the openly confessed and shamelessly proclaimed object of the war. Vice-President Stephens has object of the war. Vice-President Stephens has stated, with the utmost clearness and precision, the difference between the fundamental ideas of the Confederate Government and those of the Federal Government. One is based upon the idea that col-ored men are an inferior race, who may be enslaved and plundered forever, and to the heart's content of men of a different complexion, while the Federal Government recognizes the natural and funda-mental equality of all men. [Applause.] I say, again, we all know that this Jefferson Davis

government holds out to us nothing but fetters, chains, auction-blocks, bludgeons, branding-irons, and eternal slavery and degradation. If it triumphs in this contest, wee, wee, ten thousand wees, to the black man! Such of us as are free, in all the likelihoods of the case, would be given over to the most excruciating tortures, while the last hope of the long-crushed bondman would be extinguished forever. Now, what is the attitude of the Washington gov-

ernment towards the colored race? What re have we to desire its triumph in the present contest?

Mind, I do not ask what was its attitude towards us before this bloody rebellion broke out. I do not ask what was its disposition when it was controlled by the very men who are now fighting to destroy it, when they could no longer control it. I do not even ask what it was two years ago, when McClellar y gave out that in a war between loyal slaves and disloyal masters, he would take the side of the masters against the slaves—when he openly proclaimed his purpose to put down slave insurrec-tion with an iron hand—when glorious Ben Butler [cheers and applause], now stur cheers and applause], now stunned into a conver-sion to anti-slavery principles (which I have every reason to believe sincere), proffered his services to the Governor of Maryland to suppress a slave insur-rection, while treason ran riot in that State, and the warm. red blood of Massachusetts soldiers still stained the pavements of Baltimore.

not ask what was the attitude of this government when many of the officers and men who had undertaken to defend it, openly threatened to throw down their arms and leave the service, if men of color should step forward to defend it, and be invested with the dignity of soldiers. Moreover, I do not ask what was the position of this government when our loyal camps were made slave-hunting grounds, and United States officers performed the disgusting duty of slave dogs to bont down slaves for rebel masters. These were all dark and terrible rebel masters. These were all dark and terrible days for the republic. I do not ask you about the dead past. I bring you to the living present.—

Events more neighty than men, eternal Providence, all-wise, and all-controlling, have placed us in new relations to the government, and the government to us. What that government is to us to-day, and what it will be to-morrow, is made evident by a very few facts. Look at them, colored men! Slavery in the District of Columbia is abolished forever; slavery in all the territories of the United States is abolished forever; the foreign slave trade, with its ten thougovernment is to us to-day, and sand revolting abominations, is rendered impossible; slavery in ten States of the Union is abolished forever; slavery in the five remaining States is as cer-tain to follow the same fate as the night is to follow

the day. The independence of Hayti is recognized:

her minister sits beside our Prime Minister, Mr. Seward, and dines at his table in Washington, while colored men are excluded from the cars in Philadel phia; showing that a black man's complexion in Washington, in the presence of the Federal govern-ment, is less offensive than in the city of brotherly lore. Citizenship is no longer denied us under this

Under the interpretation of our rights by Attorney Under the interpretation of our regimes. We can import goods, own and sail ships, and travel in foreign countries with American passports in our pockets; and now, so far from there being any opposite for from excluding us from the army as soltion, so far from excluding us from the army as s diers, the President at Washington, the Cabir and the Congress the generals commanding, and the whole army of the nation unite in giving us one welcome to share with the and glory of suppressing treason and upholding the star-spangled banner. The revolution is tremendous, and it becomes us as wise men to recognize the change, and to shape our action accordingly.

I hold that the Federal Government was never, in its essence, anything but an anti-slavery Government. Abolish slavery to-morrow, and not a sentence or syllable of the Constitution need be altered. tence or syllable of the Constitution need be altered. It was purposely so framed as to give no claim, no sanction to the claim of property in man. If in its origin slavery had any relation to the Government, it was only as the scaffolding to the magnificent structure, to be removed as soon as the building was completed. There is in the Constitution no East, no West, no North, no South, no black, no white, no slave, no slaveholder, but all are citizens who are of American birth. American birth.

Such is the Government, fellow-citizens, you are now called upon to uphold with your arms. Such is the Government that you are called upon to co-operate with in burying rebellion and slavery in a common grave. [Applause.] Never since the world began was a better chance offered to a long enslaved and oppressed people. The opportunity is given us to be men. With one courageous resolution we may blot out the hand-writing of ages against us. Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters U. S.; let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shallow say, bullets is his received. a musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pocket, and there is no power on the earth or under the earth which can deny that he has earned the right of citizenship in the United States. [Laughter and applause.] I say again, this is our chance, and woe betide us if we fail to embrace it! The immortal bard bath told us:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
We must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

Do not flatter yourselves, my friends, that you re more important to the Government than the overnment is to you. You stand but as the plank of the ship. This rebellion can be put down without your help. Slavery can be abolished by white ten: but liberty so won for the black man, while it

him an object of respect.

Depend upon it, this is no time for hesitation. Do you say you want the same pay that white men get? I believe that the justice and magnanimity of your country will speedily grant it. But will you the claiming to be an American citizen; and therefore the cheers for Jeff. Davis that went up from and want your wife cared for ?-a brother, and

The hour has arrived. and should your constitutional right at the close of this war be denied, which, in the nature of things, it cannot be, your brethren are safe while you have a Constitution which proclaims your right to keep and

The peculiarity of these riots is, then bear arms. [Immense cheering.]

HAM.

In a national sense, he is an enemy to the Confederacy; but it cannot be denied that his personal sympathies are with a people struggling against the same tyranny that has trampled upon liberty in his own country, and that has laid its hard upon him for the purpose of crushing him out as a champion of that liberty. His own views of his position were exposed in a brief address to the people of Ohio, dated the 5th ultimo, and written from the Military Prison in Cincinnati.

that the misfortunes of the distinguished exile command respect and kind treatment at the hands of our people. They oppose, with equal manimity, slavery. Already, their fiendish exultation is begin-

NENT STATES OF THE OLD UNION. The majority of the press agree with us that Mr.

V's best course is to get out of the country as soon as possible, and make his way to Canada, as near to Ohio as possible, and there prosecute his canvass for Governor of that State. That course would be bet-Governor of that State. That course would be better for the cause of freedom in his own country, to which he has devoted his life, better for himself and blood-soaked ashes," and "bids it good speed." In his own power of usefulness, and better for us who gloats over the prospect of seeing, "yet a little while, are deeply concerned in every effort which looks to the the giant but hollow bulk of the Yankee nation burstoverthrow of the Black Republican Government which rules at Washington, to the disgrace of civilization and humanity. If he remains, he loses his nower. and humanity. If he remains, he loses his power, and plays into the cunning hands of Lincoln and Seward. If he returns, he may yet become the liberator of his country. Another course has been suggested. It is for him to repair to New York, and Gov. Seymour, Franklin Pierce, C. L. Vallandigham

The civil law still prevails over all the North. The President has declared martial law only as to specified persons and specific acts. It is only against rebels, insurgents, their aiders and abettors, against rebels, insurgents, their aiders and abettors, and persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia drafts, and guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebels, against the authority of the United States. The authority of the United States. the authority of the United States. The purpose is to prevent the defeat of the very means put into his hands to suppress the rebellion. He cannot conquer He cannot conquer call men to arms without an army. He cannot call men to arms without power to compel them to come; and he can-not maintain discipline if outside interference pre-

This is no ordinary case of war, where the necessity for martial law limits it to narrow confines.

The antecedent relations of the two sections scattered the brands of disaffection all over the North. Treason, like a cutaneous disease, has spread over the North. Treason, like a cutaneous disease, has spread over the population the virulent pustules of disloyalty, and many lie so hidden beneath the surface that the most vigilant scrutiny cannot detect their presence. last page.

It appeared that they had beat and bruised to from the crome and turned him round so as to from the

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

FIRST OF AUGUST!

Emancipation the only Safe and Just Policy.

The 29th Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be celebrated, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at ISLAND GROVE, ABINGTON,

a Sarronay Angust let : to which all are invited every slave in the United States emancipated, and every root of slavery extirpated from the American soil. Come, all friends of liberty! Aid us in making this the most effective meeting for justice and for our country ever held on Old Colony ground. Let the true word give impulse to the right, just and brave deed: and every heart be nerved afresh with the determination to utterly crush the rebellion of the slaveholders, South and North, and with the rebellion, i origin, support, motive, and end-Human SLAVERY. Among the expected speakers are WM. LLOYD GAR-

RISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMEND OFFICE WM WELLS BROWN, THEODORE D. WELD. &c. &c. An Excursion Train, on the Old Colony Raiload, will leave the Depot, Kneeland Street, Boston, at 91 A. M. on that day. Leave Plymouth at 920

A. M. Both trains will stop at usual way stations and at the Grove. RETURNING, leave the Grove at 51, P. M. FARES-Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Nepot set, Quincy and Braintree, to the Grove and back, for

adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, and Halifax, to the Grove and back, half the usual rates Excursion tickets good on other train

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Abingto Town Hall, near the Grove. By order of the Managers.

EDMUND QUINCY, President R. F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

THE LATE FIENDISH RIOTS.

Whoever attempts to charge upon the conscription act the origin of the late fiendish riots in New York and elsewhere, is to be set down as extremely credu lous or boldly dishonest. In all loyal minds, that ac is not only constitutional beyond all doubt, but iadisfor the black man, while it pensable to the maintenance of the Federal Governmay leave him an object of pity, can never make ment and the suppression of the rebellion; and they give to it not only their acquiescence, but also their hearty support. Resistance of it is prima facie eviyour country will speedily grant it. But will you be over-nice about this matter? Do you get as good wages now as white men get by staying out of the service? Don't you work for less every day than white men get? You know you do. Do I hear you say you want black officers? Very well, and I have not the dischest death that it also been a part of the programme of the Southern has you say you want black officers? Very well, and I have not the slightest doubt that, in the progress of this war, we shall see black officers, black colonels, and generals even. But is it not ridiculous in us in all at once refusing to be commanded by white men in time of war, when we are everywhere rance and depravity which are easily "set on fire of commanded by white men in time of years? Deal?" by the concealed hands of confederal synthesis. ommanded by white men in time of peace? Do I hell" by the concealed hands of confederate sympa-near you say still that you are a son, and want your thizers, and which, when ignited, are capable of achiev-mother provided for in your absence?—a husband, ing misery and ruin on a gigantic scale. Now that Vicksburg and Port Hudson (and in all probability, want your sister secured against want? I honor you for your solicitude. Your mothers, your wives and your sisters ought to be cared for, and an association of gentlemen, composed of responsible white perching upon the Federal standard, and the confedciation of gentlemen, composed of responsible white perching upon the Federal standard, and the confed-and colored men, is now being organized in this city for this very purpose.

Do I hear you say you offered your services to Pennsylvania, and were refused? I know it. But what of that? The State is no more that the natural forth like a whirlwind, and by its excesses send what of that? The State is no more that the nation. The greater includes the lesser. Because the State refuses, you should all the more readily turn to the United States. [Applause.] When the children fall out, they should refer their quarrel to the parent. "You came unto your own, and your own received you not." But the broad gates of the United States stand open night and day. Citizential of the dangerous classes, under the guise of United States stand open night and day. Citizen-ship in the United States will, in the end, secure resisting a tyrannical edict; but the determination to or citizenship in the State.

Young men of Philadelphia, you are without eximple the aid of incendiarism and assassination, in The hour has arrived, and your place is in the last resort, was coeval with the act of Southern ion army. Remember that the musket—the United States musket with its bayonet of steel—is better than all mere parchment guarantees of liberty. In your hands that musket means liberty; of perpetrating. Their instrumentalities are natifold. "Full of all deceivable of unrighteousness," they can friends,

The peculiarity of these riots is, that the mass of most brutal of the Irish population. These are cru-HOW THE REBELS REGARD VALLANDIG- elly made use of because there is no other class at the North capable of committing the atrocities re-In a national sense, he is an enemy to the Confed-

The Confederate press agree, without dissent, fickers in human flesh who have broken the nation mand respect and kind treatment at the hands of our people. They oppose, with equal unanimity, the policy and propriety of any public demonstration, or of any course of action to alter his status, as an exiled citizen of the United States, and as a candidate for GOVERNOR IN ONE OF THE MOST PROMI-"a world's wonder that this good work did not con Who but demons could write in

Secondarily, the Northern democratic leaders, like scalim the protection of Gov. Seymour, and of the State which boasts that it is free. Mr. V. is himself the only proper judge of the policy of such a step. He knows better than we do the hopes and the peril of it. As his personal well-wisher, we should he sitate to advise it. As a Confederate, we should be glad to see the experiment tried. It would come the way for see the experiment tried. It would open the way for are to be brought to the bar of justice, and held dian issue between the boasted "Free State" of New rectly responsible for all those excesses which have York, and the Lincoln Dictatorship, and to show made the midnight sky lurid with the flamesor burn, whether there was any back-bone left to New York ing dwellings, and the streets of the city gory with Democracy, State rights, and Constitutional free-blood. They are the Northern accomplices of the dom.—Mobile Evening News. Southern principals. It is what they have said and done to malign the Government and represent it as the enemy of the poorer classes,-as animated solely by a tyrannical and usurping spirit,-that has oper-

> The first edition of this book was sold in four daysas rapidly as it could be bound. The second edition, hundred pages, and elegantly printed at the Cam-

THE COLORED SAILORS' HOME.

write you a narrative of the outrages perpetrated upon myself and defenceless family by a lawless, infuriated New York mob. On the afternoon of the 18th inst., the Colored Sailors' Home, No. 2 Dover street, was minutes the building was all in flames. The engines invaded by a mob of half-grown boys. At this Home, were soon on hand, and prevented the other houses established under the direction of the American from burning down; but the negro dwelling works Seamen's Friend Society, boarded the last eleven burned. Reports says that the family fled in such months four hundred and fifty colored seamen. haste, the inmates left a colored baby in the building.

Founded on the strict principles of temperance, and

All Abolitionists and leading Republicans were in the moral and religious elevation of my brethren of the sea, it was the only refuge where they could mob. They said they wanted to hang him up by the rest secure, when in port, from the snares and temp- side of the negro; and why they did not murdet

ing of the American Anti-Slavery Society was mob-bed, and driven out of the Broadway Tabernacle and litionist. They went to Crook's hotel on Chatham st. other public buildings, by the notorious Capt. Ryn-ders and his hellish crew. That was an outrage for their lives to Philadelphia. On Broadway, the mol which it was hoped New York had condoned for by confession, contrition and satisfaction, and had received absolution and remission of their sins, from the chastly hands of our down-trodden humanity. Dear Garrison, throughout the course of your event-

ful life, as the unflinching advocate of the suffering dumb of our enslaved race, in which you have never faltered, and have, from time to time, been mobbed, imprisoned, bruised, beaten, and dragged through the streets of Puritan Boston as a malefactor, you can well enter into my feelings. As a man of peace, I have religiously, and upon principles eternal as the voices of thousands. The emancipation of so many heavens, never armed myself with deadly weapons slaves by the President's proclamation, the discovery of defence, and thus have been at the mercy of the that they may be made valiant soldiers and useful citod-thirsty Vandals. It was the wisdom of one insignifi-cant man that once saved a besieged city. I thank ple with the expectation that the day of entire freedom God who has given me the victory—to rely wholly in this land is not far distant.

upon His all-protecting arm. It was better that all

But there is no rationality in the belief, that it can my family stripped of everything except the clothing which may precede it; and the opinions of those who in which they escaped with their lives, than that one anxiously desire it are different as to the method by drop of blood should be shed in defence of their lives. which it is to be effected. This difference renders Let us thank God that He still reigns, and that He uncertain whether slavery is yet to die, as an error in will yet make the wrath of man to praise him.

From 2, P. M., till 8, P. M. myself and family were prisoners in my own house to king mob, from which this is therefore the most important question that can there was no way to escape but over the roofs of ad- be presented; and it is the one now proposed to be joining houses. About 4, P. M., I sent a note to Su- discussed. perintendent Kennedy for protection, but received none, from the fact that he had been seriously injured is to be the consequence of this present war of secesby the mob in another part of the city. Well, the sion, and would not have occurred without it; but it b commenced throwing stones at the lower win- is plain that this will depend on the way in which the dows until they had succeeded in making an opening was determined not to leave until driven from the sidered. emises. My family, including my invalid daughter, who is entirely helpless,) took refuge on the roof of the next house. I remained till the mob broke in, and then narrowly escaped the same way. This was about States, holding them as conquered provinces, by 81, P. M. We remained on the roof for an hour; ill I hoped relief would come. The neighbors, anticipating the mob would fire my house, were remov- ent or an amended Constitution, to which the seceded g their effects on the roof-all was excitement. But the object of the mob was plunder, they were too busily engaged in carrying off all my effects to apply torch. Add to this, it began to rain as if the very beavens were shedding tears over the dreadful calam

"Hung be the heavens with black !" How to escape from the roof of a five-story buildtside, was beyond my not excited imagination. But the God that succored Hagar in her flight came to my anghter under his protection in his ho survey of the premises, and fortunately found a question. way to escape; and though pitchy dark, I took soundof, after which I took a clove-hitch around the view; but it is clearly visionary. W by the police, and locked up in the Station-house for er in New York in the hands of kind

All my personal property, to the amount of \$3000, was reëstablished. has been scattered to the four winds, which, "like

fence of my country.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., WM. P. POWELL. New Bedford, July 18, 1863.

New York, July 20th, 1863. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :- In this city, during the past week, has been the reign of terror. As I am, now, a permanent resident in New York, I beg leave to relate a few of the leading acts of violence, robbery,

evening, on Clarkson street, I saw a poor negro hang. patriotic sentiments for the occasion :ing by the neck on a tree. He was entirely naked. crowd were making derision of their victim.

ored man on a tree, in Thirty-second street, not far The Ladies-The first in every good cause, and the from my office. It took place about six o'clock, A. last to abandon the post of duty. To the cry of the place of the horrible scene, and saw a most loathsome they had done a worthy deed. They appeared more ough looking man stepped forward, with knife in hand, and went to cutting open all the pockets of the dead body, to ascertain what he could find.

down the dead body. It fell into the gutter: they left it lying there. The artillery soon fired their can-non, and raked the streets of the mob. After the mil. ils, they prefer to reign in hell, rather than serve in enable them to see his bruised face and bloody head, the seven nations of Palestine!

that they might enjoy the horrid spectacle!

The Slaves—While their enemies butcher each other, may they escape between the two fires."

unfortunate negro, and dragged him in the street, before they hung him up; for his clothing was covered FRIEND GARRISON-With a sorrowful, heart, I with mud, and his face and head were horribly man burned. Reports says that the family fled in

tations which unhappily beset them on shore.

More than thirteen years ago, the anniversary meetand lodgings, is a miracle. The rioters threatened to carriage, and pulled him off. He hit his head on the wheel, and fell to the ground. They beat and stamped him to death on the pavement. • • [W are obliged to curtail this letter for lack of room.] NOYES WHEELER. Yours, truly,

EMANCIPATION.

Slavery in North America "is doomed," is the cry izens, have impressed the mind of the Northern peo-

property should be destroyed, as it has been, and as certainly be brought about by any of the events the method of abolishing it would of course make a failure in the attempt. To the aspirants for freedom,

war will terminate; which, therefore, is to be con-

There are only three methods by which this war

2. By the restoration of the Union under the pres-3. By recognition of their separation, as an indepen-

dent power, and a treaty of peace with them. The first of these methods is one to which the ma jority of the people would not consent. It would be contrary to the principles on which our Government is built; would be attended with too burdensome a g with four females-and one a cripple-besides expense; would be destructive of the liberty and mo eight men, without a ladder, or any assistance from rality of the nation; and no intelligent man could wish or expect it to be permanent; though maintain ed for a time, from necessity, it would soon be exrelief in the person of a little deformed, despised Is- changed for one of the two other conditions; and lite-who, Samaritan-like, took my poor helpless the slavery which it would undoubtedly suppress use; there I might again be restored when the Federal armies were esume she now is, until friends send her to me. withdrawn, which could not be prevented by the also supplied me with a long rope. I then took Government. It may therefore be put out of the

The second supposition is that which the Govern s with the rope, to see if it would touch the next ment and conductors of the war appear to have in clothes-line which was fastened to the wall by pulleys, thorough assurances that the people of the seceded nd which led from one roof to the other over a space State are resolutely determined never to come again of about one hundred feet. In this manner I man- into voluntary union with the North, or to give up their aged to lower my family down to the next roof, and property in slaves, however they may be reduced in m one roof to another, until I landed them in a power; but should the expectations of the Federal neighbor's yard. We were secreted in our friend's Government be fulfilled, and the Union be restored, ellar till 11, P. M., when we were taken in charge it can only be on the Constitution as it is; and the moment that is accomplished, the proclamations of the safety. In this dismal place we found upwards of President will become dead letters at once; the slave secenty men, women and children—some with broken states can renew and extend their slavery, which the simbs—bruised and beaten from head to foot. We stayed in this place for twenty four hours, when the now emancipated in the free States will be subject to weeks since, and see how oracular he is in speaking police escorted us to the New Haven boat, at 11, P. M.

Thus we escaped from an infuriated mob, leaving our declare that the Union shall not be restored with tion of the races. I can assure you, my old first, slavery in it, might be gratified with its exclusion, that nothing is further from the design but could not prevent its resumption when the Union

We now come to the third and only remaining supthose who participate in them are the lowest and the baseless fabric of a vision, leaves not a wreck behind," except our lives; and so the Lord be praised. States should be recognized, and a peace made with As a devoted loyal Unionist, I have done all I them. In this case, it is true the free States cannot fellows well met now, and are all in sweet communications. could to perpetuate and uphold the integrity of this stipulate with the slave States for the abolition of free government. As an evidence of this devoted- slavery, but may exempt themselves from all particiness, my oldest son is now serving my country as a pation in and responsibility for it, and from all the surgeon in the United States army, and myself had evils and disgrace arising from it. Slavery at the just received a commission in the naval service. South will be no more to the North than it is in Brazil What more could I do? What further evidence was or Cuba; the sympathies with it, of some parties at wanting to prove my allegiance in the exigencies of the North and in Europe, will be gone; and all obliur unfortunate country ! I am now an old man, gation to tife return of fugitive slaves will cease; and stripped of everything which I once possessed, of all this fact, known to the slaves, will cause escapes by the comforts of life; but I thank God that He has yet hundreds; and Northern opposition to insurrection spared my life, which I am ready to yield in the de- will be no longer feared. Slavery, thus menaced and effectually circumscribed, cannot long continue; and the slaveholders, compelled to resort to free labor, would soon find it more profitable, more safe, and more angels and lizards. I beseech you to read that Century angels and lizards. humane, and in time would voluntarily move for emancipation; especially if the greatest sufferers by THE RIOTOUS OUTBREAK IN NEW YORK, it should be compensated. This is the true path of freedom. Every sincere and practical Abolitionist should strive for separation. J. P. B.

PATRIOTIO SENTIMENTS.

We received a letter from our venerable friend incendiarism and bloodshed, some of which took place JESSE STEDMAN, of Springfield, (Vt.) dated July 1st, ander my own observation.

In which, after expressing his regret that he should not be able to attend the Auti-Slavery celebration of ob was the slaughter of the colored people. In the the 4th at Framingham, he embodied the following

"The great principles of civil liberty, enunciated on and a slow fire burning under him! His feet were that memorable day, the 4th of July, 1776, form an partially roasted; his body scorched in several places, epoch in the world's history, second in importance to and lifeless! A crowd of low people,—men, women and children,—were looking on; rude boys were poksized the sword; we are now at war because we injustice to pretend that Mr. Parker has come be ing the poor corpse with sticks; while others of the abandoned them. May the war never end till the last from that 'undiscovered bourne,' and thus to A day or two afterwards, the mob hung another collast slave set free.

The war never end till the last from that 'undiscovered bourne, and the the sentiments he entertained while here on ordinary to the sentiments here.

oon after it occurred, I ventured to go near the needy, their ears are never closed; at the couch of suffering, their hands never tire. England counts her ooking crowd, jeering at the mangled corpse as though | Florence Nightingales by units; we count ours by like demons than human beings. Any man's life sympathy and support of husbands, brothers and friends! scores and thousands. May they never want for the

New England left out in the cold .- Inured to the storms of two hundred and forty winters, she has There were no policemen, nor soldiers, on the ground. At last, the military came rushing along; some mounted on horses, with waving swords; soldiers with glistening bayonets; and artillery, with nothing to fear from the Northern blast; and less to brass cannon. The cavalry with their swords cut down the dead body. It fell into the gutter: they she live forever!

itary had left the scene, the rioters returned, and re. beaven. They combine the cunning of the fox, the newed their depredations. They hung up the dead ferocity of the tiger, the self-conceit of the ass, the carcass again, amid the cheers of howling demons. cowardice of the assassin, the cruelty of the savage, They then put an old cloth cap on the victim's head and turned him round so as to front the crowd, and ing Joshua at their heels, may they share the fate of

PROGRESSIVE MEETING AT LOCKPORT ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) July 10th, 1862 MR. GARRISON :-

My friend, I sent you a word touching the Water My friend, I sent of the Friends of Human Progress The next week, Friday, June 12th, commenced a the next week, three days, at Lockport. The sulience was made up, for the first two days, mainly a persons from the country, thoughtful and intellig

The daily paper had advertised that on Susday The State of the Country" would be the topic and a large and good audience met to hear, with deep in terest, the word of H. C. Wright and others subject.

ubject.

The President of the meeting, Mr. Trowbridge, 4 returned soldier from Rosecrans' army, made a noble

speech, true to freedom, which was well received.

The next week, Friday, the 10th, I met Mr. Wright at Sturgis, Michigan, a pleasant village of ser people, in a rich and beautiful prairie, on the M. S. E. railroad, one hundred miles west of Toledo At 10 o'clock, A. M. commenced a three days' here

ing, largely attended, and of great value and interest The spacious and pleasant " Free Church," builth the Spiritualists and others, was readily opened, and the Spirituansts and others, was reasily opened and tastefully decorated with evergreen. Woren in green wreaths along the wall, over the platform, was the word Progression. Vases on the stand, in dows, and every fit niche, bloomed out in a niche, wealth of roses and flowers.

J. A. Fox, of Orland, Indiana—a true man and a

ioneer in Anti Slavery-was made President: 16 Jacobs, of Sturgis, Secretary. A Committee va chosen to offer subjects, arrange for speakers, and in plan that freedom and order should aid each other "Human Progress," "Immortality," "Eduction physical, mental, and spiritual," and "The Reigi lion," were the subjects. Saturday had be tised as set apart for "The Rebellion," and through three long sessions, closing at 10 P. M., the house a thronged, and many were unable to gain while showers forbade an out-door meeting. Or blind friend, Mr. Hoisington, spoke with much con estness. J. T. Rouse, of Indiana, a blind man also gave a noble address. H. C. Wright and others spoke and the most thorough utterances for liberty and in tice gained most earnest response. It was a day great value.

Sunday morning, for an hour or two, was a confeence for short talks, full of interest, and then can speeches,-each one left to talk on what topic the chose. Whatever the subject, came up from more the good word for Liberty and Union.

Through the three days were held nine sessions H. C. Wright, Mr. Jameison, Mrs. Kutz, Mr. Parker J. T. Rouse, Mr. Hoisington, and others speaking The petitions of the "Women's Loyal League" emancipation were presented, one hundred and twee ty names of women taken, money collected for then, and several petitions taken home by women for other towns. Sunday evening, Mrs. Josephine S. Griffin spoke at

the close, with deep feeling and a persuasive power that held all in quiet attention. Mr. Wright added a few words, and at 10 P. M., the people left, slowly and reluctantly. The next week, Saturday, the 27th, we met at Fumington, twenty miles northwest of Detroit, in a bear-

tiful grove, some three hundred persons. The busy haymakers waited until the next day, but the hour were well filled by those present. Sunday brought a multitude. I spoke for one hour n The Rebellion, when there came a sudden pouring of rain for half an hour. Such grotesque scramblia What a subject for a Hogarth! At 2 P. M. about third met again, in a church in the village, filling it well. Mr. Wright spoke on the war and the "co perhead " schemes, and at the close read a series most "radical" resolves, which were adopted by rising vote of almost every person present. Notwith-

that a committee was chosen to plan for a three days G. B. STEBBINS. Yours, truly,

standing the rain, the meeting was so encounging

MONTGOMERY BLAIR. BRO. GARRISON-Your criticism of Blair is excel lent, but do you not know that Blair is the echo of Lincoln ? Are you not aware that he is speaking by emancipation without colonization,-and Montgomery Blair is his chosen medium, through which to infut the worse than brutal hatred among the people. strongly inimical to Weed and Seward, they are last with the President in their hatred of the colored race. No three men in America gave Seward so much day racter among the best portion of the world as you, and Phillips, and Parker. I warned you of it in 1884, and told you you were rearing a chicken whose ned you would be glad to wring. I dare say you thought me crazy then-and will now, when I tell you the you and Phillips and your co-workers, whom I believe to be the best-meaning men in the world, have dose more to give Lincoln character than any or all other men living. Now, my brother, see if he does not tire from office the least possible fragment of hamsely land speech of Blair's, and see the efforts to head the the noble Fremont, who had publicly advised the of the newly freed men in the construction of the Pr

cific Railroad. I behold in that speech the conspine of the Blairs, Weeds and Sewards.

MRS. HATCH AND HER ASSAILANT. A nondescript writer, addressing "Dear Garrison,

and claiming to know not only what Theodore Pariet believed when in this world, but presumptu suming to tell us what Theodore Parker's brief is, a the present time, in the world of spirits, has vituperative attack upon Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch. celebrated medium, who has given unmistake dence, to reasonable men, that she is influenced by in injustice to pretend that Mr. Parker has come sentiments, in Heaven's name, did Mrs. Hald I tend that he had repudiated? In the discourse " The Future of America," are there any sent at variance with the writings of when on earth? Not one word. What, thes, Mr. Anonymous mean, excepting to vent spleen against Spiritualism, and thus malick tacking an innocent and virtuous lady, and ridical her private life because she was unfortun marry a man who cared more for dollars than for It was her purity and goodness of heart which is their separation. Is there anything in this dies stance which invalidates the truths of Spiritualism which indicates false pretensions on the part of Mrs Hatch !

Or does he think that Theodore Parker is 58 moral coward that, after having ascertained the grade fact that spirits can communicate with the inhibits
of this world, he would forbear and omit the opportunity nity, because he disbelieved the possibility of on communication while here ! Mr. Parker did not o infallibility; and he must have a very imperiquaintance with his character and faith, sho c ers him so bigoted and obstinate that he would or refuse to avail himself of a new truth, sim cause he is afraid his old friends and hearers at cause he is afraid his old friends and nesser jeer at his spirit, through the nameless and irrespent sible articles of a newspaper.

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SENTATION OF COLORS TO THE FIF. TY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

ure of the Fifty-fifth regiment (colored) the departure of the Fifty-fifth regiment (colored) to take place early next week, ring been anounced to take place early next week, ring been anounced to take place early next week, a drew, Saturday forenoon, formally presented, a drew, Saturday forenoon, formally presented, and state colors, and also two banners pursated by the state of th

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR ANDREW greech of Gorbason and Mallocell: At the request of the Governor and of the Committee of colored women of a Ohio whose gifts they are, I am here first to the Fifty-fitth regiment of Massachusetts mblematic banners which are present s, wives, and daughters of the State red by interests both of

m and of personal affection toward the regi-ow have the honor to address.

Ow have the honor to address.

Ow have prepared these em-tokens of their affectionate interest and fer-rations and regard, had expected to be repre-ous of their own immediate friends and felupon the occasion of this presentation. which prevented the gentleman whose of their mission from appearing to-day, enanner, rendered it both a duty and yself to appear not only for the purpose the regulation colors of Massachusetts of the Union to the Massachusetts 55th, he purpose of passing into your hands, der, these emblems and tokens of the afternation of Ohio. Ltake natriotism of the women of Ohio. I take strictism of the women of Ornic. I due-staction in being the instrumentality to-sessing in living signs, and by vivid tokens, (which no words can adequately convey.) nothers and relatives of these men take in and the honor, not less of the 55th regi-of those whose names and whose blood

present you, Mr. Commander, in behalf of the mittee of colored women of Ohio, this splendid hematic banner, hearing upon a blue field with aperate insignia, the eagle of the Republic. Take Ir. Commander, and wherever our eagle soars, let agle of the 55th with equal flight hear its honornquestioned, and victorious way. In behalf, also, a women of Ohio, I present to the 55th regiment plendid regulation flag of the American Union—in of traitors, accessionists, rebels, slaveholders. Mr. Commander, in behalf of the secessionists, rebels, slaveholders, everywhere, to be forever one and nony, Mr. Commander, adds another tie

eremony. Mr. Commander, acts another to-teernal bond uniting inseparably and indisso-affections and interests of the East and West, glad to recogize in the ranks of your regi-n who, for a portion of their lives at least, athed the pure air of the broad prairies of the re breathed the pure air of the broad prairies of the st. And now, Mr. Commander, I present to you, cidly, as the Governor of Massachusetts, in consulty with a ceremony frequently practised by mytoward other regiments which have been your decessors in the field, the white flag of the ancient monowealth of Massachusetts. It bears no stain, lay, save that which it has received from the gold-lay, save we heather? Bond sheet in its defence. lear it, Mr. Commander, and soldiers of the Softi, refereer honor and duty lead the way. The regulation flag of the United States I present to you, also, in sy official capacity. One of the banners, bearing adtional emblems, presented to you by the women of thin, is also the flag of the American Union. But it sold not become the Commonwealth of Massachusts to forbear, even although the American flag is in on, to present, in accordance with our dour customs, the banner of our coun-cive it now from the Commonwealth of , which has never been, which will never the destiny of our united America.

have to congratulate you, Mr. Commander and diers of the 55th, that at this hour you are not en-

seldiers of the 55th, that at this hour you are not engaged in any experiment; recognizing the fact that
the rank and file of your regiment is composed of men
upon whose countenances the suns of warmer climes
than these have embrowned a hue foreign to our Saxon blood. I have the honor and grand satisfaction to
declare that no longer is the employment of Americans of African descent an experiment in the camp, on
the march, in the siege, or on the field of battle. Your
regiment has already been preceded by brave men egiment has already been preceded by brave men f African descent, who have faced danger, who have of African descent, who have faced danger, who have sedured fatigue, who have assailed heights, who have storated batteries, who have met bayonets and bullets and the cannon ball with stern determination, and sometimes victorious foes. But they have never wavered in their duty to their flag, in obedience to their commanders, nor have they wavered either from obeying the impulses of constitutionally brave and heroic bearts. I commend to you and to your regiment they able varyoner, and in committing your as you bearts. I commend to you and to you'r regiment these noble examples; and in committing you, as you will soon be committed, to transports that will bear you hence. I have the pleasure to declare now that you will soon be received in the department of North Carollina by a Massachusetts soldier and General of brigade, whose history from the beginning of the war has been a history of personal bravery, of chivalrous, herole, manly and homorable conduct and purposes. roic, manly and honorable conduct and purposes, bevoted now to the especial purpose of enlisting into the service of the Union the native colored people of the State of North Carolina. I have also the honor and the happiness to declare that the Commanding General of the department of North Carolina, aware General of the department of North Carolina, aware of your organization, knowing the quality of the men who have been selected to compose this command, are not ignorant, as few instructed men are, of your own personal history and conduct, Col. Hallowell, since the beginning of the war, and of the personal history and chivalrous conduct of many of the officers composing your command—has recently sought to add to it the lores of his own department.

your command—has recently sought to add to it the forces of his own department.

Under circumstances, therefore, honorable and hopeful and in the highest degree encouraging to earnest. and patriotic hearts, with auspices attending us on every hand of triumph and success, whether on the banks of the Potomac, of the Cumberland, or of the Mississippi, I commend you now to the high and broile future which shall become the Colonel, the officers and the men of the 55th Massachusetts Volunteers.

RESPONSE OF COLONEL HALLOWELL.

RESPONSE OF COLONEL HALLOWELL.

Gov. Androw: Wiltr you I regret that a representative man of the colored people of Ohio, the man who had been designated by the colored ladies of that State to present these flags, and who has done so much for this regiment, is not with us here to-day. Will you tell him, sir, that we have received these flags, the enblems of a country and of a people which shall be free, and of States whose honor has grown daily brighter in the presence of a hundred battles. We receive them and the State flags presented by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and we shall cherish them with a soldier's love and veneration, and by the help of God we shall protect them with a soldier's devotion.

The gentleman from Ohio alluded to above is John angston, a colored lawyer. At the conclusion of tresentation speeches, the regiment passed in remaking a very creditable appearance.

and friends of the soldiers, of whom a majority are

from other States.

An unusually large amount is to remain on interest, and in case of death some have directed that the money shall revert to the State. More than half the men have made allotments, and the amount each two months will be over \$8500."

The following is the roster of the regiment:—
Colonel—Norwood P. Hallowell, of Cambridge.
Lieutenant Colonel—Alfred S. Hartwell, of Natick.
Major—Charles B. Fox, of Dorchester.
Surgeon—W. S. Brown, of Boston.
Assistant Surgeon—B. G. Wilder, of Newton.
Chaplain—Wm. Jackson, of New Bedford.
Adjutant—Wm. P. Hallowell, of Boston.
Quartermaster—George Mussey, of Edgartown.
Captnins—Wm. Nutt, of Natick; Wheelock Pratt,
of Stirling; Sigourney Wales, of Dedham; Robert J.
Hamilton, of Springfield; Charles E. Grant, of Boston; Charles C. Soule, of Brookline; John Gordon,
of Exeter, N. H.; Wm. D. Crane, of Boston; Charles
P. Bowditch, of Boston; Frank Goodwin, of Boston.
First Lieutenants—George M. Woodward, of Worcester; Harrison Holt, of Andover; Edward S. Stimpson, of Salem; Dennis H. Jones, of Boston; William
H. Torrey, of Foxboro; Wyllys Gannet, of St. Louis,
Mo.; Robertson James, of Newport, R. I.; James D.
Thurber, of Plymouth; John O. Morey, of Athol;
Ephraim A. Wood, of Chelsea.
Second Lieutenants—Leonard C. Alden, of Cambridge; Thomas L. Harman, of Cambridge; Ezekiel
Fowler, of Amesbury; John H. Kingston, of Lexington, Ky.; Wm. D. Messenger, of Peterboro', N. Y.;
George T. Garrison, of Boston; Joseph F. Nichols, of
Royaliston; Winthrop T. Boynton, of Boston; Leonard B. Perry, of Nahant. The following is the roster of the regiment :-

THE ARCHBISHOP CALLS. The following appeared over New York, as a poster last week, two feet by three:

The following appeared over New York, as a poster last week, two feet by three:

Archeishop Huches to the Men of New York, who are now called in Many of the Papers Rioters: Men, I am not able, owing to theomatism in my limbs, to visit you, but that is not a reason why you should not pay me a visit in your whole strength. Come then, to-morrow, Friday, at 2 o'clock to my residence, north-west corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-sixth street. I shall have a speech prepared for you. There is abandant space for the meeting around my house. I can address you from the corner of the balcony. If I should be unable to stand during its delivery, you will permit me to address you sitting; my voice is much stronger than my limbs. I take upon myself the responsibility of assuring yon that in paying me this visit, or in retiring from it, you shall not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence. You who are Catholics, or as many of you as are, have a right to visit your Bishop without molestation.

130HN HUGHES.

New York, July 16, 1863. Archbishop of New York.

In compliance with this invitation, some four or five

In compliance with this invitation, some four or five thousand of the "so called rioters" assembled in front of the Archbishop's residence, at the time specified, and were addressed by him in the following extraor-

MEN OF NEW YORK: They call you rioters, but I

Thurber, of Pymouth: John O. Mercy, of Alland.
Epitrain A. Wood, of Chebeas.

The Storm Common L. Harman, of C. Allen, of Canada Storm Common L. Harman, of Charles, and the Common L. Harman, of Peterbore, N. S. War. On Mercy of American Common L. Harman, of Peterbore, N. S. War. On Mercy of American Common L. Harman, of Peterbore, N. S. War. On Mercy of Nalest.

The matter of the shouding of Benjamin Hayers, a factor of the state of the shouding of Benjamin Hayers, a private in Co. Lof the 56th (colored) regiment, at Campion, on, the officer of the sounding and Engiam Hayers, a factor of the Storm Common Land, and it was considered that the state of the state of the gaust-House, but he had struck the officer before he was shot. Chebra of the Common Land, and it was considered that the state of the state of the same of the Storm Common Land, and it was considered that the state of the state of the same of the state of the state of the same of the s and Kentucky, with others from the Gulf States; but a large part of the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians despected lately when he fell back into Georgia. All the rebel armics are in a very bad way at present.

The terrible disappointment felt at the escape of the rebel army from the Maryland shore need not be denied. When we consider that the Government to be denied. When we consider that the Government to be denied. When we consider that the Government to be denied. When we consider that the Government to be denied. When we consider that the Government to be denied. When the consumbered the rebel forces three to one, and when we consider, too, that our army had the rebels in a space of three by four miles, with the Potomac on every side but one, there are just causes for grievous, be bitter disappointment, over their escape,—to say nothing of the hair-breadth character which it has just developed. A single bridge in the rebel front, we hung on the dalliance of hope flushed with a victory, that we should capture them all, after the Mississipi fashion, and thus end the rebelion, and become herose in a single day. And so the coiling Anaconda process went on until we actually squeezed the rebel comes the cry from a thousand tongues of a certain portion of the public, for vengeance on some one must be poured out ad nauseam, if we mean to keep up the popular style.

CINCINNATI, July 21. The Gazette's Vicksburg meanly 50,000 Enfield riftes in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Massissippi, and 250 pieces of artillery.

CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY. Yazoo City, which was held by about 800 rebels, was captured by the Federals under General Herron on the 18th. 250 prisoners were captured. The gunboat Decale, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water. She will be comes the repel and some provided the same proceeding to the rebel army across the bitter of the crowder of the rebel army across the same proceeding the proper of the provided that the co

Miss beginned as year. At the conclusion of the presentation speeches, the regiment passed in rethe, naking a very creditable appearance.

Captern of Yazoo City. Varioo City, which
was held by about 300 rebels, was captured by the
federals under General Herron on the 13th. 250
prisoners were captured. The gumboat De-Kab,
which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by
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prisoners were captured to the expedition. The gumboat D

Capture of Gen. Neal Dow. The New York Times showed they had profited by the drill cy have had during the two months they have been carp. The men are of the best class for the scree, and as a proof of this we will say that of the \$50-ce, and as a proof of this we will say that of the \$50-dounty money, paid to the regiment last week, an obsounty money, paid to the regiment last week, an ent of the American Express Company received \$50-dounty money, paid to transmit to their families in Ohio, Indiana, The men Express Company received \$50-dounty money, paid to transmit to their families in Ohio, Indiana, The Transcript of Wednesday evening says:

The friends of the 55th will be pleased to learn at in addition to the amount reserved from their made in addition to the amount reserved from their made in addition to the amount reserved from their made large allotments from their monthly pay, the will be placed in the hands of the State Treaser of interest, or transmitted by him to the families.

with a stone.

The negroes have entirely disappeared from the docks. Many of them, it is said, have been killed, and thrown into the river. One of the Longshoremen reported that he saw yesterday morning in West street a notice bearing the inscription, "\$100 reward for a negro."

West street a notice bearing the inscription, "\$100 reward for a negro."

Last night, as a company of soldiers was moving down to the fire on 27th street, a negro, with his ciothes nearly torn from his back, frantically rushed up 7th Avenue, and in his frenzy threw himself against the Captain of the company, as it was marching down, with the most distressing cries.

In the darkness, the Captain was unable to distinguish who and what he was, or to imagine his motive or purpose, and he struck the poor fellow a blow with his sabre, inflicting a severe wound upon his head, and felling him to the ground.

He was at once brought to the Arsenal, when it was discovered that he was a raving maniac, growing out of the intense excitement which had surrounded him and the other colored population for the last three or four days, and against which he was unable to maintain his mental balance. His wounds were dressed, and up to 4 o'clock this morning, he still continued wandering about within the iron railings that surround the arsenal, utterly crazed. He was evidently a fugitive from some Southern State, as he addressed all who spoke to him as "massa."

At 1 o'clock, yesterday, the garrison of the Seventh

THE WEEK OF RIOTS.

Last week will be forever memorable, not only for the bloody specimens of mob reign in the great constituents to install the Last of Misen's King in the difference of the places, but for the ultimate and certain rriumph of law and order. Bottom put a special quients to the ultimate and certain rriumph of law and order. Bottom put a special quients to the law of the places, but for the ultimate and certain rriumph of law and order. Bottom put a special quients to the law of the places, but for the ultimate and certain rriumph of law and order. Bottom put a special quients to the law of the places, but for the places, but for the ultimate and certain rriumph of law and the places, but for the places, but for the places, but for the places, but for the places and the places

"There is but one quarter where these unfortunates,
The Blacks, live, which has remained unharmed—
Sullivan Street, in the Eighth Ward. * * * *
There is an United States storehouse in Worth street,
There is an United States storehouse in Worth street,

Biase Republican. She accountry to some women attacked her while did not country. Some women attacked her while did not consider the country. Some women attacked her while did not consider the country. Some women attacked her while did not consider the construction of the construction

force to resist the rioters.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, saved the Troy House from the mob The rioters wished to make a demonstration on the colored waiters. Mr. Morrissey had the wheel to be colored waiters. the pluck to prevent it.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 15, 1863.
All telegraphs, railroads, and railroad bridges are torn up and destroyed. The rioters, 300 in number, have torn up the railroad and burned the depot at Williamsburg. They are marching to White Piains, to go to Tarrytown to destroy the Provost Marshal's office, they

THE RIOT AT PORTSMOUTH. A correspondent at Portsmouth, N. H., says:—

"Extensive preparations had been made to give the rioters a further warm reception on Friday evening, but cold lead does not seem to set well on their stomachs, and they failed to 'come to time.' At the present writing, 'all is quiet on the Piscataqua.'"

The way was recently integrable of Trishopen.

The mob was composed principally of Irishmen, women and children, headed by ten or a dozen Amer-

his sabre, inflicting a severe wound upon his head, and felling him to the ground.

He was at once brought to the Arsenal, when it was discovered that he was raving maniac, growing out of the intense excitement which had surrounded him and the other colored population for the last three or four days, and against which he was unable to maintain his mental balance. His wounds were dressed, and up to 4 o'clock this morning, he still continued wandering about within the iron railings that surround the arsenal, utterly crazed. He was evidently a fugitive from some Southern State, as he addressed all who spoke to him as "massa."

At 1 o'clock, yesterday, the garrison of the Seventh avenue arsenal witnessed a sad and novel-sight. Winding slowly along 34th street into Seventh avenue headed by a strong police force, came the fillite color ed orphans, whose asyliam had been burned down on Monday night. The boys, from two and three to fit tech years of age, followed by little girls of the same ages, to the number of about two hundred each, trotted along, and were halted in front of the arsenal.

Then came a large number of men and women, several having labes in their arms, who had been from the Caubridge Arsenal—Boston Herald. Gov. StrNout's "IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS."

The negares a large number of men and women, several having labes in their arms, who had been forely to the mob. Most of them carried and hundles of the procession with the color of the secont, and on arriving at the piec, where a numerous crowd had followed them, he place this many of the arsenal were. Else the place, discovered alot of minnie bulls wrapped in a piece of canvas, and above dawn, in a hole in the call of the article color of the second and had all ordered to state the color, and the article color of the call of the color of the call of the color of the call

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS. I have received in aid of the Massachusetts Colored Volers, not heretofore acknowledged, the following sums,

H. Tollman & Co. \$25 00 Ladies' Fugitive Aid Soc. of New Bedford, 10 00 James E. Oliver, 15 00 Mrs. De Mortie, 2 00 Com. of Colored Young Ladies of Boston, 58 20
Miss Ware, 1 00
Tute, Brackett & Co., 10 00
Miss M. G. Chapman, 5 00
Charles Richardson, 10 00
Mrs. Samuel Dow, 5 00
Pond & Dancklee, 60 00
Alden Sampson, 0 50
Claffin, Saville & Co., 10 00
Grow Win Road, 20 00 Com. of Colored Young Ladies of Boston, 58 20 Geo. Wm. Bond,
Louisn C. Bond,
Sophia E. Bond,
Maria L. Bond, Mrs. C. M. Severance, -Geo. Adams, 5
Also, for the Band of the 54th Regiment, From G. Howland Shaw, John C. Howe, -And for the Band of the 55th Regiment,

From Misses Bowditch and Fox, 72 00
From the Ladies' Fugitive Aid Society of New Bedford, Il towels, 24 hdkfs., 31 cotton bags.

Miss Henrietta Sargent, 4 dosen hdks., 3 1-2 dozen ra-

tion bags, 7 dozen needle cases, 1 1-2 dozen socks.
Fraternity Benevolent Sewing Circle, socks, needle ses, pin-balls.

Mrs. J. F. Goodwin, 6 pair secks.

Miss M. G. Chapman, 1 dozen linen hdkfs.

Rev. Mr. Hall's Society, Dorchester, 245 towels, sewing

Miss Frances Sargent, 20 ration bags.

Mrs. Joslin, socks. Mrs. Franklin King, 9 pair socks. Mrs. Cornelius Cowing, ration bags. Misses McFarland, 3 pair socks.

Nash, Spaulding & Co., 1 bbl. Molasses. The expenses of the Band for the 55th Regiment will be about \$550, of which sum the Committee have received but \$72, leaving nearly \$500 yet to be provided for.

J. H. STEPHENSON. Treasurer for the Committee.

12 Arch Street, July 13, 1863. Special thanks are due to J. H. Stephenson, Esq. for his disinterested and efficient services as Treasurer in behalf of the 54th and 55th Regiments. We are requested to inform the friends and well-wishers of those Regiments, that further pecuniary donations are needed to

meet the expenses incurred in fitting them out .- [ED. A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES.

For sale by R. F. WALLCUT, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, a well-executed photograph of a remarkable drawing by Mr. Carlton, one of our resident tists, called "Watch-Meeting, Dec. 31, 1862-Waiting for the Hour"-representing a scene "way down South in Dixie," on last New Year's Evo, where some thirty or forty slaves seem to be waiting with great anxiety the hour which, by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 22d of September, shall make them "henceforth and for ever free." Large size, snitable for-framing, \$2.00. Second size, \$1.00. Card photograph, 25 cents.

THE "PEECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED. We have a photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible scourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and furrows raised or gouged by the lash, running crosswise and lengthwise—the victim himself presenting a no-ble countenance and fine physique. "This card photo-graph," says the New York Independent, "should be multiplied by one hundred thousand, and scattered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Stowe cannot approach, because it tells the story to the eye." Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by enclosing pestage stamp.

Seven copies for one dollar, or \$1,50 per dozen.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to Women and Children.

References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

PROF. NOVES WHEELER has located himself in ew York City, and opened Rooms, No. 513 Sixth Avenue, where he intends to practise Medicine, in connection with Phrenology and Physiology, make phrenological examinations, and heal the sick.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG

"WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE"

BY EDMUND KIRKE. THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Tuesday, July 7, contains forty eight columns of matter of unusual interest and variety, enough to make two good-sized volumes. Among these articles is the first of a ries of Letters written expressly for THE TRIBUNE, by EDMUND KIRKE," author of "Among the Pines," entitled, "What I saw in Tennessee." Mr. "Kirke" has recently made a tour in the Southwest, and proposes to give in these letters an inside view of the Rebellion, for give in these letters an inside view of the Rebe which his familiarity with Southern people and their habits, and his remarkable facility in describing them, eminently fit him. This first letter sets forth the character and portrays the enormities of the Rebellion with a vividness and power not hitherto reached by any other writer.

A large portion of the sheet will be given up to a full account of the Battles of Gettysburg-the most intelligent, complete, and best-written narrative of the terrible fighting of last week that has been published, and written by our own correspondents, who were eye-witnesses to what they relate. The account will be brought down to the latest moment. It will contain also a review of the forthcoming work of Mrs. Frances Butler-Life as she saw it on a Southern Plantation-embracing some long extracts from the book.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Single copy,
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Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers

\$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of Twenty Copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and any

larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who will send us a club of thirty or over shall receive The Semi-Weekly Tribune

Address THE TRIBUNA,
Tribune Buildings, New York. IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET,

where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has at many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair. Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest.

She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before sing the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from arning grey.

sing free to a state of the sta

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER,

aper, via : - WENDELL PHILLIP

ND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L.

VOL. XX

(made so by a war they sough were exempted on payment of which the profits on a roll of s wive muskets would realize—v large colloquial groups discu Ninth district, but throughout The fact that nearly all t laborers and mechanics adde There was many a sad housel ty-second ward, where t the extraordinary resistance v hat the female relatives of th their wildest denunciation ag-law, and thus gave the people a

out the city.
Sunday closed peaceably. ve that no organization was iday of the people—when I the masses generally abstained was to effect developments of Opposition to a law—which mof hostility elsewhere—was Few of the sons of toil entered if by preconcerted arrangers twelve thousand, armed ungs-appeared, and proceed It was well known that the

tinued on Monday morning, As the movements of the thro ed, no measures were taken At an early hour the peop ermed recruiting service. O a copper pan—a gong—with men to participate in the h met with a welcome reception their calls were promptly answ to join in resistance to the co ere suddenly deserted; mer utters; factories were em rivers left their cars; employ-all added formidable access

and on they swept like a torre shal's office of the Ninth distr nue, to destroy every vestig here, and to wreak their ven on the officers.
As they rushed through the emselves with various we any of them had firearms, t later portion of the day.

Not a word of condemnat se who bad openly and wi the headquarters of its offic crowd of comb ruin, demolition, fire and of the draft, which they thus When the crowd had destro

ed the ballots to the wind, res, into stores and saloons the conscription, and spreered among the flying skeds tooting, cheering, yelling, to erre's office, No. 1188 Broadwa proceeding. The Captain, happroach, and prudently post

this morning.

The inadequate force at the thorities, and the absence of coord a dangerous opinion they acted accordingly. At ment of regulars, from Governments

through the streets to protect Thirty-fifth street, which it would enter, and hold, to sure. As the troops march romen received them occasion They reached the arsenal, tude had gathered outside, a

itude had gathered outside, at took possession of the build the First and Third cavalry and were stationed in front of In the midst of the exciter ceeded to the residence

The throng halted opposite gave loud and prolonged che but ascertaining that be wa left, proceeding down Fifth burraking

While the excitement was ay afternoon, and when all

arternoot, and when all ed gone, some one proposed winessing the destruction of C ing, that they should march to and give him a "serenade." instantly adopted, and severa ple, armed in all conceivable paratively good order to Mr. Idence on the Fifth avenue. neighborhood were terribly general vengeance would be tree locality; but the throng to the building occupied shouted, "Bring out the M has got to say about it!" "he is a shoddy aristocrat!"

The Tiberator.

A SHORT TRIP ON THE UNDERGROUND BAILROAD.

On the 25th of November, I called to see my handsome young friend John, and found him in a quandary, and somewhat excited, owing to his having learned, a short time previously, that a family of slaves, who had recently escaped from Maryland, and were lodged in the city, were in danger of capture, the kidnappers having discovered their whereabouts

John is one of a thousand, a boy full of generous sympathies, especially in behalf of the poor and ed, and a thoroughgoing abolitionist. He had already been in search of an intelligent and shrewd colored man, to get his advice as to what should be done, he having had much experience in conducting passengers over the underground railroad, but had not succeeded in finding him. No time was to be lost; if the fugitives were not placed out of danger that night, to-morrow they would be captured and returned to slavery, and doubtless severely punished for their audacity in preferring freedom, and taking it. without stopping to ask any questions.

It was then about eight o'clock in the evening. I at once volunteered my services, and we determined to do what we could to defeat the evil intentions of the kidnappers. We were joined by an elder brother of John, and we three started on the expedition. The night was cloudy, and therefore favorable. We went first to the house of the colored man above mentioned. knowing that he, better than any, could direct u We rang the bell forcibly several times, but only succeeded in arousing the ire of a huge dog, and a little dog in the yard, who barked and yelped at us furious We inquired of one of the neighbors, who sugrested that he might have gone to a church meeting Off to the church we posted, towards the outskirts o the city, plunging into unknown mud-holes and gut ters, and stumbling over rocks and posts, in the dark ness, two of us coming down on our hands during the walk. If one travels at night in Washington anywhere off the principal streets, he does it at his own risk, and may count himself lucky if he gets through safe and whole-not reckoning mud and water as anything in the account. We saw the glimmer of the charch-lights at last, and presently reached the door of the vestry, where a festival was in progress, the colored people enjoying themselves much after the manner of white people on similar occasions. Our friend was not there, whereupon we made known the object we had in view to one or two of the elderly brethren, running the risk of their being true, and not exposing us or the man of whom we were in search. uld not or were not inclined to help us in any way. We then returned to our friend's house, and again aroused the dogs, but found him not. What hould be done? Our desire to see him was chiefly because we supposed he would assist us in secreting the fugitives in a secure place, until they could be sent North, and we knew of no such place ourselves. It was getting late, and it was quite uncertain when he might return, perhaps not at all that night, his family being away, as we knew. So we left the dogs to quiet themselves again, debating whether it would do to go and get the fugitives, who were one or two miles away, and bring them there, taking the chance of finding him on our return. This was not consider ed prudent. Just then the thought flashed into our nd that we might learn something to the point from Dr. B .- an ardent abolitionist, and an old resident of Washington, and well known for his efforts in behalf of the colored people. We hastened to his residence and fortunately found him at home. We stated the case, and he and his wife were at once fired with en thusiasm. After they had consulted a little about ways and means, he put on his coat and hat, and proceeded with us to the house of an excellent colo family whom he knew. The good woman at the head of the family said she would do all she could-that her other fugitives from Maryland; there was a stable back in the yard, however, and a loft overhead, and they could go there. She explained to us the en trance at the gate, and the windings of the passage to the stable, so that we might go in understandingly when we should come again. The doctor advised us

how to proceed, and bade us good night. We then started for the Contraband Camp, away to the North of the city. After we quitted the gaslights, we had to depend on our instincts and familiarity with the road, rather than upon our eyes, in order to keep the track. A few drops came pattering down, and a we reached the entrance, it commenced to rain steadily. The Superintendent of the Camp was not aware questioned afterwards. Maryland slave-owners who are professedly loval have a legal right to search for escaped slaves, and those who aid them in any way during their flight, or harbor them afterwards. are liable to certain penalties under the Fugitive Slave law. The Superintendent grants military protection to all who apply to him: but if the contrabands are from a loyal State, the law allows the owner, or his agent, the kidnapper, a warrant to search for them, and to take them back, unless the disloyalty of the owner can be distinctly shown at the time; and this power over-rides the military protection granted by the Superintendent. Dr. B- entertains the theory that, in the nature of things, a slave-owner cannot be loyal under any circumstances, and says that, conse quently, he would advise any slave to swear, up and siasm on this point, and his emphatic gestures in illus trating it, during the walk above mentioned, amused us; and while we were not quite ready, perhaps, to a cept his logic, we shared his feeling that slave owner have no rights in slaves which white or black men are bound to respect, the law and the Government to

the contrary, notwithstanding. To return to our story. A friendly soldier, o guard, conducted us to the room in the long line of barracks occupied by those of whom we were in search. We knocked at the door, which was opened a little at first, and then more widely for our admittance, as soon as they recognized the soldier, who asthem. A smoky stove, with the fire shining through the cracks, stood in the middle of the little room, and the sides were occupied with two beds and various bundles and bags of luggage. Two men and two women stood near the stove or sat upon the side of the beds, whereon and wherein were bestowed, as we were assured, nine children. We could see but dimly at first, until a candle was lighted, showing us more plainly the occupants and general features of the apartment. The fugitives seemed to be of the better class; their dress, though humble enough, indicated neatness, and their faces intelligence. Their story was soon told. They were all from the same neigh borhood, in the vicinity of Frederick, Maryland. Thomas Green Dorsey and Rachel Dorsey were hus band and wife, the former owned by a rebel, the latter a free woman, and their nine children variously owned by four sisters, to whom they had fallen by inheriance. George Brooks and Ann Brooks, brother and sister, were owned by another rebel, and Rias Carr by still another. They stoutly asserted the secession oclivities of their masters and mistresses, and their hatred of Yankees. A friendly Union woman, living cinity, had aided them in their escape. They assembled at 12 o'clock at night, took a wagon owned by one of themselves, a horse from one of the masters, nd another which they particularized as a "secen horse," piled in their effects, such as could be trans and themselves, fourteen in number, and drove away, and the next day, at noon, safely reached the Contraband Camp. Just as they were entering the enclosure, they recognized one of their masters and he recognized them. He had come on horseback, and he recognized them. He had come on norseback, and just overtook them at that moment. They, as contrabands, were safe for the time being, and he

gal form, and left to come again and enforce his claim. close to each other, like so many sticks of wood. of the guard to drive the horse and wagon down into were astonishing. Only one little girl offered to cry at the city for the purpose of selling them, the guard on the last, but instantly subsided on being presented with ment. Thomas was arrested, and committed to jail on After making them all as comfortable as possible un the charge of stealing the horses, and the guard desert.

der the circumstances, we retired from the scene just
ed him in time to save himself. It was afterwards ascertained that the master, who was on the watch, had with our work thus far. Our only fear was, that we procured the arrest. This would be the most conve- might have been watched by some of the kidnappers, nient way of getting him back, as the Governor of the and that the fugitives would, after all, be capt State could send a requisition for his return for "trial." This fear afterwards proved groundless. The next the case would come into court here, and he might find it difficult to prove his loyalty, without which had flown, the Superintendent knew not whither; and proof he could not reclaim his "property," and take though the ladies wept tears of vexation and indigna-

and children in safety to the hiding place which we had secured for them. It had been proposed that each of us three should take one-third of the number in and, favored by the darkness and the lateness of the sessed of, and of course desirous of taking with them, up like a bundle, and was wrapped, and tied, and pin- alienable rights of all. ned, and turned over and over many times, all of conditions. The oldest was apparently not over ten upon to pay for having tolerated this ugly monster never been satisfactorily settled to this day, whether Of old it was written, "Righteousness exalteth the one last named made the ninth or tenth. As the nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." efforts to save him having proved unavailing under

The baby having been finally done up and laid aside on the bed, each of the other children underwent a final and hasty wrapping up in a large blanket or shawl, pages. We looked in upon them the next morning or was tied about the neck with a comforter or handkerchief. Albertis Dorsey seemed quite proud of his blanket, and walked about like an Indian chief, the permit, in the little loft over the stable. The good wo end of it trailing on the ground. I asked one little fellow, in jacket and plaid trowsers, what his name stove and a carpet, and attended to their food, funds was, and he said, "Mary Ann Dorsey." It appears having been provided for that purpose. For three that boys' garments were more plentiful than girls', weeks they have lived in this place; and to see them and Mary Ann had been dressed accordingly. Ann sitting, or rather squatting round the stove, eating Mary Dorsey wore a boy's cap, having no bonnet. their breakfast, of a morning, the big coffee-pot John Thomas Dorsey distinguished himself by holding a candle in the middle of the room, and nearly a painter with human sympathies might delight in. setting everybody on fire. Martha Jane Dorsey, and The military authorities have finally assured them and Greenbay Singleton Dorsey, stood meekly by, they will go on their way rejoicing, and before staring out of their great round eyes, uttering not a Christmas will doubtless be safe from all pursuit word unless questioned by one of us. Ann Brooks, in the city of the Quakers, and directly under their the other woman, made herself useful in tying up kindly protection. bags, and stuffing all sorts of things into a huge coffee pot, including a brush, broom and a pair of gloves, and she capped the climax by arraying herself in a soldier's blue coat and a calico sun-bonnet. The wagon came to the door, and the last preparations for removal were hurriedly made. It was a scene I shall never forget, and if it could be faithfully pictured on canvas, I should prize it more than a Madonna by Raphael, or goods were piled in, bags, bundles, feather bed, coffee- Masorites, is a noun signifying an oracle or dec

It had been arranged that the two men should remain at the cabin over night, and at daylight the next that take their tongue- and utter [nasum] an oracle." morning be sent to one of the forts in the vicinity, It is here connected with swearing, as in Amos 6: where they could work for the Government, and be 8, Adonai Jeva swore by his soul, Jeva God of hosts directly within the military lines, and, therefore, se- said, [oracularly,] "I abhor the pride of Jacob, and we did not wish to involve him unnecessarily, as it ment should be made for the transportation of the party to Philadelphia, where they have friends. As we Balaam said, Num. 24: 3, 4, 15, 16; 2 Sam., 23: 1 were leaving, one of the men confided to our keeping Proverbs 30: 1. In Psalm 110, as usual, it refers dia large old-fashioned silver watch, to be restored to rectly to God. him at some future time. We did not question him Oracles are an Egyptian institution, and were early as to where he got it, but concluded that if it were introduced from Egypt into Greece, where they long his master's when he took French leave of that worthy gentleman, he had doubtless earned the value of Christians gave them full credit, and Christendom ha ially as the latter was a rebel.

> was safe, and we rattled off down towards the city. from what he said: his communication was remarks Presently we came to the lighted streets, and we gave ble, and particular attention is called to it. many cautions to the mother to keep the children as Had God actually spoken by the utterance of word of refuge, while one of the party went forward to re-connoitre. We waited with impatience, wondering if had been a man, and excites as little surprise. any one would come along and ask any questions, and how we should evade them, moving onward a little.
>
> The celebrated Behistun inscription is accom how we should evade them, moving onward a little, horses were in shadow, while a gas lamp made the trampled down, and made stools for the feet of the back portion quite conspicuous. The children were conqueror, and were on the way to execution.
>
> The Behistun picture was made by the order of Dari hurried out, one or two at a time, and led or carried the stable, and the bags and bundles were also lugged in. Two or three times we heard the footsteps and voices of late pedestrians a little distance off, and quietly waited until the sounds had ceased, no one passing directly by the spot where we were-until, their utmost bumiliation and punishment. when we were about half through, suddenly a police- Such is the stern demand of Jewish venge man came round the corner directly towards the wagon in the gas light. The young man John was standof the children were still inside, and just at that moher hand over the little creature's mouth, while John harsh thunder amid the melodies of infinite love. executed an ingenious manœuvre to deceive the night | 2. Jeva sends the rod of your power from Zion officer, who doubtless innocently supposed that this The word for rod is mattak, a stick or club, with which by no fixed rules, but are always going everywhere, and at all hours. Whatever he might have thought, figure in the Greek Pantheon, but has little res he said nothing, but like an " ancient and quiet watch-

could not gain admittance without the customary le- one of the stalls, and John laid the children across it, Shortly after, Thomas G. Dorsey was induced by one Their quietness and submission throughout the whole horseback accompanying-a most injudicious move- an apple which one of the party happened to have whereas, if the master arrested him as a fugitive slave, day and on subsequent days, the masters and mis tresses went to the contraband camp, but the birds tion for the loss of their "little piggers," it was of no The question now was, how to transport the women avail. If they could have got hold of them, doubtless the little nigs would have had their turn at weeping.

Isn't this a beautiful spectacle in the great free land of America, in the latter half of the nineteenth cencharge, and the parties should start at different times, tury, in the metropolis of the nation!-fourteen his man beings, created in the image of their Maker, (in hour, run the risk of getting to the spot undiscovered. the words of the old Scripture record,) fleeing by But when we saw how small were some of the chil-dren, who were now being aroused and dressed, and their own limbs and bodies, to earn their own living, the quantity of luggage which the fugitives were pos- and enjoy the results of their toil, to live together as husband and wife, as parents and children, to this plan was deemed impracticable. I then went to to read and write, to acquire habits of industry and the office of the Superintendent, whom I was so fortu- neatness, to become well-mannered, honest, truthful, nate as to find up, and asked him to lend me his large virtuous, to hold a respectable place in society, and army wagon and horses for a short time, and to ask no questions. He had the good sense to comply with my request, and ordered it to be got ready at once. I benefits of freedom and civilization which slavery returned to the cabin, and found the preparation of the denies to them, but which, according to the nature of children in active progress. The baby was being done man and in the eyes of God, are the equal and in

Thank Heaven! the day seems to dawn when the which it endured in the most exemplary manner, barbarism of slavery shall terminate; and though it never indicating the least dissent. Indeed, the quiet- comes in blood, and the smoke of battle fills the air, ness of all the children on being roused from their and the whole land mourns its thousands and tens of slumbers was most astonishing; not a cry nor a murthousands of slain,-all victims to the rapacity of mur escaped from one of them. I doubt if the same this new Moloch far worse than the ancient -vet who said of any nine white children under similar shall say that the terrible price which we are called years. It reminded one of the old story in the New long in the land, and worshipped him instead of the England Primer, of John Rogers's wife and her "nine true God of earth and heaven, is too great? Having small children, one at the breast." I believe it has sown the wind, shall we not reap the whirlwind father of that interesting family suffered martyrdom America, the "heir of all the nations, fairest born o account of his religious convictions, so in these time," to add another to the long line of States, days the father of these nine little contrabands is likely which, through their own wickedness, have sunk to prove a martyr to the love of liberty for himself and down into irretrievable ruin, never to rise, never to his dear ones, he having been returned to bondage, all hope again ? Time will determine. A few days will perchance settle the momentous question of the fate

of our country. Meanwhile, we wait in hope. I have waited to add something concerning the u timate fate of the fugitives, before forwarding these after the rescue, and several times thereafter. They were made as comfortable as circumstances would man who had them in charge furnished them with a the centre, was a scene for a painter, and one which merfield Dorsey, and Charles Wesley Dorsey, a proper guard to Philadelphia, and in a day or two

CRITICISM ON PSALM CX. No. III.

BY REV. LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

I. PROLOGUE. I. Jeva said; literally, said Jeva, the words bein in the reverse order, the verb preceding the noun a landscape by Claude Lorraine. The household Naum, with the u subscribed as a point by the pot and all, and then the children and the women, and laration of God; without the u, the word is a regular lastly ourselves and the black driver, making a very verb, and answers the purposes of a verb signifying he good load for the two horses. They seemed, howev- said. It primarily signifies to mutter, to speak low, to equal to the task, and did their part most faithfully. whisper; and is once used of false prophets, Jer. 23: 31: "Behold, I am against the prophets, says [naum] Jeva

so many times, without any recompense, that he only renounced all faith in them within the last 200 had about as good a right to it as the master, espec- years. They figure largely in ancient history and po-

The good byes were said, and we drove out of the Psalm 110 is oracular. It reports a transaction in ramp, extinguishing the candle as we left the gate. which Jeva bears a leading and prominent part. The The driver began to wonder where the little bridge place is not specified, and the manner of God's speak was, crossing a ditch on the grounds. We begged ing is not indicated; it is not said that he spoke audihim not to overturn us into the mud and water, and bly with a human voice, or with a voice like thunder, offered to get out and explore. He trusted to the or like the sound of many waters, but, simply, I horses, who could see better than we, and presently said. It is not intimated that he spoke supernatural their hoofs struck the planks. Beyond that the road ly, or that his speaking was anything remarkable aside

quiet as possible, which were doubtless needless, for it ought to have been indicated. Explanations and they had been as dumb as the stones in the street certificates would have been called for to attest a phe ever since we started. We turned one corner after nomenon so extraordinary; but nothing of the kind another, and stopped a square or two from the place appears, and God's speaking, so far as the fact is con

now and then, as we thought we saw a darker spot with a picture of Darius I., standing erect with on for the wagon to stand in, and once when we foot on the body of a rebel king, whom he had subju heard a stir in the soldiers' camp in the square gated and killed. The rebel lies prostrate on the near by. Finally, the explorer returned, and told us earth, with his hands bound behind him, and eight to go on, and stop directly at the gate, which we did others form an advancing line in front with their hand accordingly. The front part of the wagon and the bound behind them. All were destined to be killed,

into the gateway, and through the intricate passage to us, about 516 B. C., and may have been seen by the au-

against their national enemies. They are not to b spared, pardoned, and converted to a better mind ing at the back of the wagon, the mother and some but crushed, trampled down, and treated with the u most indignity. The entire psalm breathes the dark ment the baby exhibited premonitory symptoms of spirit of revenge and cruelty, without a pulsation of making itself heard. John gave a hasty warning in an undertone, and the mother immediately clapped gospel of Christ as can well be imagined, and grater

was an army wagon about its legitimate business, to beat an enemy, not shebet, or sceptre of powerful and that John was a teamster, and that there was some good reason for his being in that particular spot at that hour—for army wagons seem to be regulated les, an instrument of violence and destruction. Hercules with his club is a prominent and commanding blance to Christ. When did Jeva send Christ a club man," as he was, he walked on. It was the critical from Zion? When does he appear in history with his moment of all, but all was safe, and finally the rest of foes for his footstool, or under his feet? the load, baby, feather bed, coffee-pot and all, were painting of Darius is quite appropriate; this was the transferred, and the wagon drove off to its own character and these the doings of the man, but Christ's the next place. We lighted a candle, and arranged the bed in doings are of a very different kind. Mohammed

subjugate them, and tread them down. The word alty was before them. God is said to have exercised with his club expended much of his violence on mon-sters, and spared men; the glory of the Lord of this to his account. psalm is not that of a beneficent conqueror, but of a

make it scarcely distinguishable from the other. so that man may find nothing after him." inferior and inappropriate sense was expressed. word that belongs to the text signifies beauties, splen- which case, it is rendered on account of. dors, and the like; that suggested by the Masorites mountains. Substituting mountains for beauties gives a sense poetic, obvious, pertinent and beautiful, adds point and significance to the line that follows it, exalts the couplet from a synthesis to an antithesis, and gives it additional force and beauty. I conclude, therefore, that the emendation of the Masorites is to be ac-

anctuary was leading them to battle and to death er, and advertised in the Banner of Light. fighting for the sanctuary; and receiving his youth like dew from the womb of the morning is having their place supplied by a numerous rising generation.

It is a perfect poem, and wants no addition to make him. The said is perfect and past, the sends is honest. imperfect, as if going forward at the time of the writing, and yet unfinished. What he said gave the poet's Lord his seat of honor and office, and take, shall I, therefore, call him a knave? what he sends gives him power to subdue and destroy warring with words which are irresistible appeals to ception. His Lord holds mastery by the rod; and his away. ninistry is one of vengeance and subjugation.

II. THE EPILOGUE.

4. Jeva swore; literally, swore Jeva. This is a violent supposition. Its interpretation is considered at large in Part I, and is a Hermeneutical inquiry of great importance. It requires to be resolved on prin-The full settlement of the question in regard to it is such a solution is believed to be proposed in Part I. necessary to the correct determination of other Herin this country, in England and Europe, who are spirmeneutical questions, and is within the range of ornost learned can solve; it is a patent fact which cannot be hid. It has been covered up for a time, but it cannot be permanently concealed or mystified. Truths pertaining to God are among the celestials and eterand endless day. God must be known.

The prologue is the leading part, and makes a declaration concerning the poet's Lord; the epilogue responds with similar but stronger declarations. It is mmon in the Hebrew odes to have a declaration and response. Realm 148 is an example of this. Its prologue praises God in the heights—verses 1-6; and in connection with the subject. He had too high a its epilogue in the deeps—verses 7-14. Such pieces respect for the opinions of a large class of persons were adapted to be performed by responding choirs; one singing the prologue, and another responding with the epilogue. The epilogue is an advance on the prologue, and relates to the same person and the same transaction. One explains the other.

The expression, "Jeva swore," is a perfect tense, and fixes the time in the past. The same is true of the verb at the commencement of the prologue; and able flesh, and other spirits robed in more beautiful this would have been unequivocal, if the Masorites and imperishable vesture, should be, and would be, I had allowed it to retain its regular form of naum, instead of interpolating it with u. But the tense of But this talk of being "bewitched with the idea of

his saying in the prologue, but an addition to it. His saying relates to the person spoken of simply as a quiver with anguish beneath its keen strokes. But I ruler and military despot, his oath recognizes him as must feel that a kind and faithful hand guides the ina priest or sacred prince, and promises him that he strument, for my good. Let me detect, in voice or eye shall have the office forever, on account of God's right-of the surgeon, a shade of malice or bitterness, and he eous king. What follows is the addition and comis banished from my presence.

mentary of the poet. ense of prince, as being most suitable to the context; all its power. but further consideration has led him to return to the The morale of the mediumship of Mrs. Hatch, or the the oracular saying of the prologue, and the swearing come, and whoever is false beware.

It may be "that the attempt of the Banner of Light" departed from without necessity. Both the prologue and epilogue describe the person to whom this title

I would be brief, and, therefore, pass o is applied as a ruler and conqueror of the most absodute kind, and refer to no priestly function-no offer- might provoke controversy, for which I do not care. ing of sacrifices, burning of incense, or prayers; the works are judgments and slaughters. These considerations led the author in his Biblical parts to interpret "chohen" in the sense of prince, as suitable to the context, while that of priest did not appear so. On further consideration, he judges that priest may your last issue. be retained, though in the modified sense of a sacred that he should be such a priest as he then was, with tions more satisfactory. that he should be such a prest as he that the supreme civil and military power, sitting on the right hand of Jeva, and subjugating and abasing his mightiest foes. We suppose Judas, the Maccabee, to universe; and what is hallucination but ignorance of be the person meant. (See Part I.) How can this those laws? sented as swearing that he should be priest forever on account of his righteous king? and who is his right-moral character, (as they hitherto have been,) what

such expectation was seriously entertained, but the prayer expressed the loyalty and affection of the dustiful subject. So in this case, the declaration, "Jeva little girl? swore, and will not change his mind; you shall be a He blames the spirits for not saving her from the priest forever," may be explained as a poetic exagge-ration analogous to the greeting noted above; or it may signify that his hierarchy was expected to be per-power to avert them, methinks the prices of mediums view then prevalent, that pious and good rulers pass servant who gains ten pounds rule over ten cities in the next world, and the servant who gains five pounds, ed him.

might be represented by this imagery; he both ruled | The righteous king for whose sake this is done is | with a rod, and made his foes stools of his feet; but not mentioned by name. Oracles were generally Christ is a minister of reason, and Christianity rathe characteristic obscurity common to this class of poems. God's righteous king, by way of eminence, This may be rendered, Rule the midst of your was David, and ideas of him were seldom absent from oes, the thickest of them, execute your will on them, the minds of Hebrew poets, when the subject of roy for rule does not signify peaceful and benignant rule, great forbearance with the nation on account of Da-but subjugation and violent mastery. Is this the preregative of a son of Jeva? Even the son of Zeus and the blessings conferred under Judas and the other

resistless and merciless destroyer.

8. You gave willingly your people in the day of your Melchisedek," for "on account of my righteous king. You shall This is not translation, but substitution and variation. power on the mountains of the sanctuary. You shall This is not translation, but substitution and variation. have your youth like dew from the womb of the morning. Ol dibrathi signifies "on account of," and has no reday of your power on the mountains of the sanctuary.

Devial 20.20. It is not translation, but substitution and variation. The first of these renderings rejects the Masoretic pronunciation of nedaboth, and makes the word nadabtha. The introduction of mountains is founded on the Kere, the correction of the Masorites, and you may know the thoughts of your heart." Eccl. not on the Ketib, the written text. It accepts an 3:18:-" I spoke in my heart, on account of the sons emendation by which the Hebrew letter dabtha is ex-changed for resh, r, on the assumption that it was for themselves that they are cattle." 7:14:—"In a introduced by a mistake. The two letters are ex- good day, be in good [spirits], in an evil day, consider. tremely similar, and either may be written in a way God also has made one against the other, on account-The principle of emendation, according to which [advise] keep the king's word, on account of the oath this change is made, is, that it is more probable that a letter has been exchanged for a similar letter easily mistaken for it in the text, than that a greatly latter case, it may be rendered so that, but its more natural use is to denote a reason for what is done; in

ROCHESTER. (N. Y.) July 11th, 1863.

My friend, I have just read, in yesterday's Liberator, an anonymous article, headed "THEODORE PARK-ER";-a criticism on a discourse by Mrs. Cora L. V. Giving the people willingly on the mountains of the Hatch, as a medium, purporting to be from Mr. Park-

So far as the criticism is fair, I care not how sharp it may be. I am not a subscriber to the Banner. That journal-if it deems best-must take care of its share This completes the prologue or first part of the ode. of this matter. I have never seen a discourse of Mrs Hatch that seemed to me at all like Theodore Parkit complete. It treats of the poet's Lord, and tells er, and, of course, do not believe it came from him. Jeva said to him, and then what Jeva sends But it does not, therefore, follow that Mrs. Hatch is dis-

It is a grave charge this anonymous correspondent brings against Mrs. Hatch and the Banner. Let his his foes. No part of this symbolism refers us to a peaceful Savior. An unarmed prophet, and a teacher name be given, and the charge followed up with still clearer proof, and I shall not regret the exposure. reason, is the farthest possible from the poet's con- Truth is but the more purely golden as the chaff sifts

Your correspondent's talk about "spirit-mania,"persons bewitched with the idea of spirits," &c.,-is

itualists, including names eminent in literature, powdinary abilities. It is not a mystery which only the erful in influence, and foremost in reform, as well as many in private life of the finest culture and noblest excellence, make such expressions injure most the persons who uses them.

hals, and their darkest nights are preludes of a bright faith in "manifestations," as of spirit origin. But I remember well an extract from one of his discourses. giving, in his rich language, an eminently fair and impartial statement of the leading views of spiritualists Often have I heard it commended as just and eloquent

Any help to sift out whatever may be crude, imper fect, or erroneous, from the wide and rich range of thought and investigation opened by this great quesswore" is the subject of no ambiguity, and admits spirits" makes manifest the fact that the mood of the

The author has heretofore taken chohen in the ness, but a shade of unfairness or prejudice takes away

more usual signification of priest, as being liere indisated. The same person is evidently referred to in individual. I have no objection to it. Let the truth

right hand, receiving a rod of power sent by Jeva to make money by the sale of spiritual literature rom Zion, and destined to rule in the midst of his under false pretences like those here exposed, is neith foes, is the Priest of the epilogue, who is to hold his er just nor reputable." Of that, each one will decide. office forever. Chohen, as explained elsewhere in the But Heaven pity the person capable of a wholesale

Mr. EDITOR-Please allow me, through your cold

I would ask the writer of that article if it would prince. The Maccabees were priests, and assumed not be more charitable for those of greater intellect no royal titles; but their priestly functions were and experience, before publicly charging an honest thrown so entirely into the shade by their civil and woman, devoted to the cause of truth, with false military ones, that they are generally thought of and hood and deception, to study, and learn something spoken of as kings, and not as priests. The oath is of that science of the mind which is so little underas follows:—"You shall be a priest forever, on account of my righteous king." This implies, of course, interest in it, and aid them in making its manifesta

ous king, on whose account he confers such a benefit! disgrace is it to any one if she professes to believe It was a common salutation to say, "Let the king that the ideas which flow through her mind, for the live forever," and "King, live forever"; not that any hour, emanate from the mind of that person? Is the

The common version of this couplet follows the

A WORD ON "THEODORE PARKER."

If my friend, reading an article in the Liberator, says it is from Mr. Garrison, and I see clearly his mis

what attracted my attention. It is but poorly calculated, let me suggest, to give weight to his charges. He writes like a warm friend of Theodore Parker But a few years ago, a large majority of Boston people talked of the "mania" of "Parkerism," much as ciples that admit neither of doubt nor debate; and he now talks of "spirit-mania," and with as little proof The multitude of thoughtful and intelligent persons

I knew Mr. Parker for years, and know he had no

by those whose views it stated.

That noble man did not stop to babble of "mania" among whom were some of his best friends, and no inconsiderable part of his excellent congregation at

Jeva's oath in the epilogue is not a repetition of

So of criticism. I shrink not from its keen faithful-

I would be brief, and, therefore, pass over points of minor consequence. Less I could not say. More

umns, to say a word in regard to an anonymous article, headed "Theodore Parker," which appeared in

applicable to Judas? How can Jeva be repre- As to the use of others' names-if the senti-

nanent; or, more probably still, it is conformable to a would be on the rise, and their services in demand. Lastly, if the writer knows where Mr. PARKER is, on in the next world to corresponding offices of still and what is his employment, perhaps he can prove that greater extent and power. Thus Christ makes the he is not yet preaching, to such audiences as will hear

Yours, in behalf of her sex, A WOMAN.

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